INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 194- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 1 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,619
„	Macedonia ..		11,120
„	Maloja x ..		20,837
„	Malwa ..		10,953
Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
„	Mantua ..		10,946
„	Naldera* ..		16,088
„	Ranpura ..		16,601
„	Razmak@ ..		10,602
Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
„	Narkunda x ..		16,572
„	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
„	Razmak@ ..		10,602
Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
„	Mooltan x ..		20,847
„	Ranchi ..		16,650
„	Macedonia* ..		11,120
Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
„	Maloja x ..		20,837
„	Razmak ..		10,602
„	Malwa * ..		10,953
„	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
„	Rajputana ..		16,568
„	Mantua * ..		10,946
„	Ranchi ..		16,650
Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
„	Ranpura ..		16,601
„	Morea * ..		10,953
„	Razmak ..		10,602
Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
„	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
„	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
„	Rajputana ..		16,568
„	Maloja x ..		20,837
Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
„	Ranpura ..		16,601
„	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
„	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
6th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
2nd Aug. P.M.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits and China
17th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
25th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	4 Aug.	18 „
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@22 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16 Aug.	30 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	23 Aug.	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 „	25 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

'Phone No. 20279, 23738,

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
1st Aug.	Ellora ..	East and South Africa
1st „	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
15th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund „ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

Princess Street. BOMBAY.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

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SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

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NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

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Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	192..
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,0
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,82
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,36
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,160

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

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LIFE INSURAN

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or in case of premature death.

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COMPANY, LIMITED.

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INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 Compared with others, Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,300.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

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Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 9th August, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1 Letter from Mr. Shivram Laxman ini and others, residents of Mori Road, iwada, Mahim—Suggesting that third ourth Standard classes may be open- the Mori Road Municipal Primary

tter from the Secretary, Maha- itra Mandal—Forwarding a re- pressive of regret at the Cor- ction in rejecting a resolution ing religious instruction in hools.

om Mr. S. V. Kulkarni, Madhavrao Rokde Munici- uesting that he may be ional pension to compen- ered by him on account ded.

Mr. Ganpatrai S. Baxi opening of a 5th Stan- e Kandewadi Gujrati

S OF THE STANDING EE—

mending sanction to the ac- the offer from the Trustees mi Shri Chandrabeti Maharaj xchange of certain plots of land ection with the proposed roads in Scheme.

mending sanction to an ex- Rs. 15 p. m. being grant- bent of the post of the lerk in the Schools Com- to an additional Bud- being made, to meet

Commissioner's let- port of the secu- nt of the Capi- f the Bombay recommending in terms

Mr. D. rvancy pen- ditto from isposal

ce ha- Meeting n vege- structed sold to ,000 up to e approval Committee

on to a pro- made in the imates for 1929. onate share of the private street known

ding that with reference regarding an amendment dent Fund Rules for allow- employees on the permanent contribute on all their previous uous service, the Schools Commit- be informed to the effect of the Com- missioner's report.

13. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 3,000 to meet the cost of the temporary Staff required in connection with the scheme of accelerating the conversion of the insanitary basket privies into water closets by subsidizing the house-owners.

14. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 20,472-10-3 being made to meet the deficit in the grant for the Municipal contribution to the Provident Fund for the year 1927-28.

15. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 3,261-9-0 being made to meet the payment to Government of a certain amount being the difference between the amount of the balance of fees for licenses for public conveyance, etc., and the amount of pension contribution.

16. Forwarding for orders the Commissioner's letter regarding the payment of a gratuity to the widow of a deceased scavengering Mukadam in the Conservancy Branch.

17. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 9,600 being made to meet the cost of acting arrangements to be made during the absence of Mr. F. R. Melville, Deputy Engineer on leave.

18. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,350 being made to supplement the grant for Drainage and Sewerage under Loan Works.

19. Statement of Budget Transfers in f amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 se sanctioned by the Standing ittee.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

20. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Fidaali A. Nizami and others—Suggesting the closing of the Badra Baug Urdu Girls' School and requesting that a grant-in-aid may be given to a new Urdu Girls' School opened by them.

21. Requesting that Mr. A. R. Bhaiji who was appointed as Acting Secretary, Schools Committee, may be allowed to draw the minimum salary of the post from 3rd January, 1928, to 14th May, 1928.

22. Forwarding the Quarterly Report of the Special Attendance Officer on the progress of Free and Compulsory Education in the F and G Wards.

23. Forwarding the revised and recast Budget of the School Fund for the year 1928-29.

24. Reporting on an application from Mr. S. N. Medhekar, regarding a grant for his School for the Deaf and the Mute.

25. Submitting a report as to the feasibility of hiring Motor buses for taking School children for an outing.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

26. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

27. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

28. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

29. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

30. Requesting sanction to the land sold to Mr. S. V. Kir at Dadar being conveyed to the Official Assignee.

31—35. Requesting sanction to the payment of gratuities not exceeding (31) Rs. 129-8-0 to a Halalkhore Woman in the Conservancy Branch, (32) Rs. 249-5-0 to the legal heirs of a deceased Ward boy in the Turner Sanitorium, (33) Rs. 126 to the brother and guardian of the minor daughter of a deceased Scavengering man in the Conservancy Branch, (34) Rs. 126 to a retired employe of the Health Department, and (35) Rs. 129-8-0 to another retired employe of the Health Department.

36. Requesting sanction to a piece of land at Warden Road being re-transferred to the European Swimming Bath.

37. Regarding the representation of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the Bombay Veterinary College.

38. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1928.

39. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. Gangadas Motilal as a Municipal Councillor.

40. Government Letter—Regarding the question of giving Building grants to the Bombay Municipality for primary schools.

41. Letter from Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola, Representative of the Corporation on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Reporting the action taken by him with regard to the provision of stretchers and convalescent chairs at important Railway stations.

42. Letter from Dr. R. M. Mistry—Requesting that the leave of absence granted to him may be extended.

43. Letter from the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber—Forwarding, for information, copy of a letter addressed by the Chamber to Government regarding the question of the transfer of the activities of the Improvement Trust to the Bombay Municipality.

44. Letter from Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, representative of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the Children's Aid Society—Intimating that he has not received any intimation to attend meetings of the Board.

45. Letter from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—Forwarding copy of a review of Municipal Finance for the past 10 years prepared by him.

46. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding copies of the annual report of the Institute.

47. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Vigilance Association—Forwarding copies of the annual Report of the Association.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

48. Intimating that the next appointment of Municipal Auditors will take place in March 1929.

49. Reporting that Mr. Vazirally Bandealy has ceased to be a member of the Tramways Committee.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

50. From Dr. A. G. Merchant—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the desirability and feasibility of supplying milk to the pupils of Municipal primary schools at a concession rate.

51. From Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, seconded by Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For requesting the Commissioner to give Municipal ambulance for the removal of sick pilgrims and other persons from the docks to the Hospitals free of charge to the Police authorities when required.

52. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, seconded by Mr. K. F. Nariman and other Councillors—For informing the Standing Committee that the Corporation are of opinion that the Rule 11(c) of the Pension Regulations regarding the granting of additional pension to Municipal Officers etc., should be deleted.

53. From Mr. M. M. Desai—For rescinding the Corporation Resolution for establishing a public crematorium in the City for the use of the Hindus only.

54. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining certain particulars from the Schools Committee regarding the admission of teachers to the Training College.

55-56. From Mr. S. K. Pupala (55) For requesting the Commissioner to get the portion of Morland Road between Beilasis Road and Sankli Street, repaired at an early date and 56) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of widening Kamatipura Bazar Road and Centre Road.

57. From Dr. E. Moses—For moving the G. I. P. Railway authorities to provide a separate compartment on all their local trains for fishermen and fisherwomen with fish baskets.

58. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report as to whether possession of the Dadar Overbridge has been taken by the Municipality.

59. From Mr. S. K. Pupala—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the want of sufficient covering over the water mains in Kamatipura District.

60. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai—For expressing regret at the death of Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh.

61. From Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi—For obtaining Counsel's opinion as to whether the Corporation can give direction to the Standing Committee or Schools Committee in matters in which they have been invested with independent powers.

62. From Dr. J. V. Vora—For appointing Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji to be a member of the Roads, etc., Committee.

63. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For inviting the Port Trusts attention to the inconvenience caused to vehicular as well as pedestrian traffic owing to the long detentions caused at the Sewri level crossing.

64. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of having a direct footpath from the Dockyard Road Railway Station to Bhandarwada Reservoir.

65. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For requesting Government to appoint a Committee to investigate the causes of unemployment in the City.

66. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting the Markets and Gardens Committee to expedite their report on the question of the construction of a Municipal Market at Mahim.

67. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar, seconded by Mr. A. T. Jamai—For obtaining a report suggesting ways and means for educating the public in matters of sanitation.

68. From Dr. S. P. Mehta seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For requesting the Roads, etc., Committee to devise measures for keeping a portion of Lamington Road in a decent state.

69-70. From Mr. G. B. Nare, seconded by Mr. R. A. Gole—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of constructing (69) a Stadium in the City for holding Olympic games and (70) an acquarium.

71. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For appointing certain Councillors to represent the Corporation at the Conference in connection with the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation.

72. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, seconded by Mr. H. M. Chowna and several other Councillors—For expressing opinion that the Schools Committee should appoint Mrs. Atya Begum to be a member of the B Ward Local Committee for visiting Municipal Schools.

73. From Mr. G. K. Borade, seconded by Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji—For appointing Mr. Gangadas Motilal to be a member of the Public Health and Water Committees.

74. From Mr. G. B. Nare, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For appointing Mr. B. G. Horniman to be a member of the Roads, etc., Committee.

75. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For appointing Mr. D. G. Dalvi to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

76. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar—For requesting the Commissioner not to take any action on the Corporation Resolution regarding the establishment of a crematorium for Hindus.

77-78. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala and another Councillor—For expressing opinion that (77) asphalt and tar-macadam roads should not be constructed in the City in future and (78) permission should be granted by the Commissioner for the conversion of horse and bullock stables in the City into milch cattle stables and 'vice versa.'

79. From Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, seconded by Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji—For expressing opinion that estimates should be printed only if the Chairman of a Committee before whom the subject relating to the estimates comes up for consideration decides that they should be printed.

80. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For obtaining a report as to whether adulterated tea is being sold in the City.

81. From Dr. M. C. Javle—For resolving that the Corporation do proceed to consider the question of the Drainage of the North of the Island direct

82. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For appointing Mr. B. G. Parelkar to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

83. Regarding the question of amending Schelade G of the Municipal Act, so as to double the tax payable at present on motor buses, etc.

84. Regarding the question of appointing a whole-time Water Examiner.

85. Regarding certain suggestions made by the Municipal Auditors in connection with the preparation of Budget Estimates of Suspense heads.

86. Regarding a proposal for amending the Municipal Act so as to eliminate the grant of franchise to firms and companies.

87. Regarding draft amendments of the Election Rules framed under Section 29 of the Municipal Act.

88. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to insert a new Section requiring each candidate at Municipal elections to furnish a security of Rs. 250.

89. Regarding objections received against the establishment of a public crematorium in the City for the use of Hindus only.

90. Regarding the fee to be charged for the treatment of convicts and Government servants in the Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

91. Regarding the desirability of arranging to give musical performances in the Bhandarwada Gardens.

92. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

93. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 31st July, 1928.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS, 1929.

The Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on the 13th of March, 1929. Private candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified and the examination-fee on or before the 13th of September, 1928.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.
Registrar.

Benares,
The 13th of July, 1928.

30761.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of C. I. SPLIT COLLARS for delivery within four months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 10th September, 1928. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for "C. I. Split collars."

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay, No. 11.

30847

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4½ Per Cent Loan
1955-60.

4½ Per Cent Bonds
1934.

4½ Per Cent Loan
1955-60.

Issued at Rs. 94 per cent and repayable at par not earlier than 1955 and not later than 1960.

4½ Per Cent Bonds
1934.

Issued at Rs. 97-8-0 per cent and repayable at par in 1934.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM THE 7th AUGUST 1928

and may be in cash, treasury bills, or 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 will be accepted as the Equivalent of Cash at their Full Maturity Value and treasury bills at a discount of two per cent per annum.

Both issues will be closed without notice as soon as the total subscriptions to the loan and bonds amount to approximately Rs. 35 crores (nominal) and in any case **Not later than the 18th August, 1928.**

If on the evening of the 7th August 1928, the total of the subscriptions exceeds this limit a partial allotment will be made to subscribers in cash.

APPLICATIONS may be made at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India or at the Office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, or the Accountants General, Madras and Burma, or any Government Treasury.

Copies of the notification giving full details of the terms will be supplied on application at any of the above mentioned places.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following INTERIM DIVIDENDS have been declared for the year ending 31st May, 1928 namely:—

Rs. 200 per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 10 per share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each.

Rs. 4 per share on 84,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 1st August to shareholders whose names are on the register at the close of business on 21st July, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 23rd, July, 1928, to 1st August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1928.

30676

THE OKHA SALT WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

AS the share capital as called for has been oversubscribed, the list of applications has been CLOSED as from 1st August, 1928.

By Order of the Board,
KAPILRAM LIMITED,
Agents.

30846

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

WEEK END UPPER CLASS EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING POONA SEASON.

COMMENCING from FRIDAY, the 3rd August, 1928, and during the ensuing Poona Racing Season, a Week-End Express train for 1st and 2nd class passengers and their servants in 3rd class with Dining Saloon will be run between Bombay and Poona to the following Time Table:—

DOWN TRAIN.
(Fridays only).

		H.	M.
V. Terminus	dep.	18	30
Kalyan	„	19	21
Karjat	„	20	12
Lonavla	„	21	20
Kirkee	„	22	17
Poona	arr.	22	30

UP TRAIN.
(Sundays only).

		H.	M.
Poona	dep.	19	30
Kirkee	„	19	41
Lonavla	„	20	44
Karjat	„	21	41
Kalyan	„	22	35
Byculla	„	23	25
V. Terminus	arr.	23	40

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent,
Bombay, 28th July 1928.

30834

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

OF IMPORTANCE TO NOWNIAT OF HINDU GOLDSMITH AND DAYAWADINA CASTES.

WHEREAS by an Instrument of Declaration of Trust, dated the 3rd day of August, 1885, made by the late Anandrao Chintoba Chapwalay certain hereditaments and premises therein described near the Waghesvari Temple Golanji Hill Parel, forming a part of an oart known by the name of Balaji Shamshet oart was declared to have been given in Trust to the said Anandrao Chintoba Chapwalay and others, as Trustees for the use by all members of the Nowniat of Hindu Goldsmith and Dayawadina castes for the purpose of feats dinner-parties, and castes or other entertainments subject to the terms and conditions stated therein. And whereas it was further provided by the said Instrument of Declaration of Trust that the said Anandrao Chintoba Chapwalay during his life time and after his death the oldest male member of his family in succession shall be the Managing Trustee of the said Trust and that the other new Trustees shall be appointed as occasion required by the continuing Trustees and Whereas all the Trustees thereafter appointed from time to time are dead and none is alive and whereas the said hereditaments and premises were acquired by by the Land Acquisition Officer for the Bombay Municipality and the compensation money therefor has been deposited in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under Reference No. 10 of 1926, as the Trustees had no power to alienate the property under the said Trust deed and whereas our client Mr. Keshavrao Atmaram Chapwalay, the oldest male member of the family of the said Anandrao Chintoba Chapwalay, is desirous of applying to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for the appointment of himself and some other persons as Trustees to act under the said Indenture of Trust and for withdrawal of the compensation as such Trustees for investing the same in purchase of some immoveable properties in Bombay for the Trust purposes in the names of himself and such other persons as the Court may appoint as Trustees and till such purchase of properties in Government Securities and is about to suggest with his own name the names of Soni Keshavji Narayan, Soni Sakerchand Ghellabhai, Soni Jivraj Goculdas, Soni Nursey Jethaa, Soni Dhanji Khushalji, Soni Motilal Jamnadas, Soni Dayal Nagar and Soni Narayandas Nathoo as representatives of the different communities interested in the said Trust as such Trustees, he having ascertained that these names are acceptable as representatives of the different communities interested in the said Trust. Now Notice is hereby given that if any persons of the said communities interested in the Trust have any objection to the said names or propose name of some other person or persons in their stead they are required to send such objection with the reasons thereof and the names they desire to propose for the aforesaid purpose to the undersigned as the attorneys for the said Keshavrao Atmaram Chapwalay at their Office in Cama Building, Bell Lane, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date hereof, after which our client Mr. KESHAVRAO ATMARAM CHAPWALAY will proceed to make the above stated application aforesaid to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1928.

JEHANGIR MEHTA AND SOMJEE,
Attorneys for Mr. Keshavrao Atmaram Chapwalay.

30843

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between our clients KHIMJI LALJI, PRANJIVAN TULJARAM and NARANDAS KESHURDAS carrying on business in Asafoetida and spices at Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay, and also at Madras and Kumbhakonum under the names and styles of Lalji Godhu and Co. and Anandji Khimji has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st day of Kartak, Samvat Year 1984, so far as concerns the said Khimji Lalji, who retires from the said business as from the above date. All debts due to and owing by the said firms will be received and paid respectively by our clients Pranjivan Tuljaram and Narandas Keshurdas, who will continue to carry on the said business under the same names of Lalji Godhoo & Co. and Anandji Khimji.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1928.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM
Attorneys for Khimji Lalji, Pranjivan Tuljaram and Narandas Keshurdas.

107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

30848

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has purchased the GOODS and the GOOD-WILL of Messrs. Hiralal Sanghavi and Co. at Wardha and Luxmi General Stores at Pulgaon and that I am the sole proprietor thereof as from this date.

Bombay, dated this 30th day of July, 1928.

NAROTAMDAS KALIDAS SHAW.

30850

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY NO. 801 OF 1928.

Re: EBRAHIM AHMED alias EBRAHIM AHMED VERAWALWALLA, until lately carrying on business at Ghogari Molla, outside the Fort of Bombay: An adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: ISSAK MAHOMED & CO. and others .. Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Ebrahim Ahmed alias Ebrahim Ahmed Verawalwalla has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Dated this 30th day July, 1928.

30852

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY NO. 743 OF 1928.

Re: JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI DRIVER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay and carrying on business at Sankli Street, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay: An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex-parte: CHATURBHUJ GORDHANDAS .... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Jamsedji Rustomji Driver has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Dated this 31st day July, 1928

30851

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday, the 4th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

Gold bangles, beads, silver studs, todas, baks, tumbler, wearing apparels, such as sarees, shirts, caps, handkerchiefs shawl, jersey and electric bulbs, kettles, leather bag, etc.

On account of the underwriters:—

21 boxes each 3 1/2 lbs. Dry Distemper. "Diamond Brand".

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 249 of 1927 (Bai Khiru vs. Goolamhusein).

1 lot of printing blocks.

By order of the concerned:—

1 large "Godrej" safe.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred Broughan.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.

1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Real News

in the Classified Columns. Every day many items of interest are printed there. The reading of these advertisements will offer you many opportunities for profit. It pays to read the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements every day.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ENGINEER expert in Oil Engine Ruston, Tengis, and Diesel. Apply with copies of testimonials, c/o. Post Box 489, Bombay.

A 30853

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Railway Fare PAID. Appiy for Prospectus and Forms enc'osing 2 annas stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI

A R1071

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30817

WANTED—A B. A. with PHYSICS and CHEMISTRY or a B Sc. s'r'ng in Mathematics for the Radhanpur High School. Apply at once with testimonials stating the minimum salary expected to the HEAD MASTER, Radhanpur High School, Radhanpur (c'a. Patan.) Selected candidate must be prepared to join his duty by the end of August 1928.

A 30837

FOR SALE

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY:—High Court decrees, on very substantial persons, to the value of Rs. One lakh, are for sale. DR. GUPTA., Bombay. 2 Phone 25336.

R1083.

FRUITS FLOWER & SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bandrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab 'Lee Bandrole.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
NORMA SHEARER
Supported by an all-star cast, including:—
LEW CODY AND MARY CARR
In the Glittering Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production in 6 Reels of Dazzling Beauty and Splendour:—
A SLAVE OF FASHION
Thrilling Drama of Luxury's Lure and Fashion's Follies!

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
Year's Greatest Dramatic Spectacle!
THE WINNING OF BARBARA WORTH
Featuring the Unforgettable Hero of "BEAU GESTE".
RONALD COLMAN
Supported by the Dazzling Hungarian
VILMA BANKY
Faithfully depicting the Struggles of a Courageous Band of Men who fought and suffered in the cause of Humanity and turned Desert Wastes into a Fertile Kingdom!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6.30 and 10 p. m.
PEARL WHITE in
TIGER'S CUB
A Romance of Alaska.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
LATEST PARIS MODEL OF MIRTH!

The Funny Story of a Girl who Married an unknown man to spite her Lover and lost by Winning Her Husband.

NEXT SATURDAY
A RIOT OF FUN
THANKS FOR THE BUGGYRIDE
Featuring
LAURA LA PLANTE
GLENN TRYON & LEE MORAN.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
5—7—9 and 11 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3 P. M.
Madan's Gorgeous Production
of the glories of Ancient Arabia!
HOOR-E-ARAB
Featuring :—
Mr. RATANSHA SINOR,
Miss PATIENCE COOPER,
Mr. BAPUJI PUNEGAR.
SEE—The conversion of the millions of the people of Phoenicia to mono theism the only true belief!
Magnificent Settings! Superb Acting!
Every action a story in itself!

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
KAISER-I-HIND FILM CO.'S
First Masterpiece Historical Epic
"VASAVDATTA"
OR
(SONANO SURAJ)
Written and Directed by
Mr. NAGENDRA MAZUMDAR
Featuring
Miss PUTLI, JANIBABU & ATHAVLE.
Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER

MONSOON STRENGTHENS

FURTHER RAINFALL

POONA, July 31.

The conditions remain unsettled in North Bay of Bengal off the Arakan coast. The monsoon has strengthened further in South Burma and has extended in North-east India but continues to be weak over the rest of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, Konkan and Malabar and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India West, the Punjab Hills, Gujarat and Coorg. A few falls have occurred in Bengal, United Provinces Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui and Tavoy seven inches; Diamond Island three; Amherst and Bassein one and a half; Victoria Point, and Rangoon one; Jalpaiguri and Dharbanga four; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Cherrapunji one and a half; Silchar one; Ranchi three quarters; Dinajpur, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and Darjeeling a half; Bhavnagar two; Gorakhpur, Mossoorie, and Pachmarhi a quarter; Murree three quarters; Mount Abu a quarter; Ratnagiri one; Belgaum three quarters and Mercara a half.

Forecast:—An extension in the Gangetic plain.—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Monday, the 30th of July 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Conditions are becoming unsettled in the north Bay of Bengal. The monsoon has strengthened in south Burma but is weak over the rest of the country.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in north and central Burma and along and near the Punjab-Kumaon hills.

Burma.—There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma: Mergui has had 5.0", Tavoy 5.5", Victoria Point 2.2", Amherst 1.3", Kyaukpyu 0.9", Rangoon 0.8" and Diamond Island 0.7". Skies are overcast in Lower Burma, and moderately to heavily clouded in Upper Burma.

Notheast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Bengal and Orissa, while a few falls have occurred in Bihar: Cherrapunji has had 4.8", Dibrugarh 0.5" and Mymensingh 0.6" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in parts of Assam, Bengal and Bihar. Maximum temperature was below normal in Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally in the United Provinces, Central India and Berar, and at a few stations in the Central Provinces West; Nowgong has had 1.0", Mussoree 0.4", Pachmarhi 0.6" and Dehra Dun and Indore 0.3" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Maximum temperature was below normal in Central India East.

Northwest India.—There has been local rain in Gujarat with a few falls in the Punjab East and North and Rajputana East: Mount Abu reports 1.1", Sialkot 0.4" and Simla 4.3". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in lower Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, the east Punjab, and Kashmir, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the North-West Frontier Province and parts of the Punjab. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Punjab Southwest and the North-West Frontier Province, and below it in Rajputana. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 113 deg. at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan, locally in the Bombay Deccan, and at a few stations in Malabar; Bombay has had 0.4", Ratnagiri 0.6", Marmagao 4.5", Karwar 0.5", Belgaum 0.2" and Mangalore 0.3". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Bombay Presidency, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in most of the Madras Presidency. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal on the Madras Coast North. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 102 deg. at Madras.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 31.

General Remarks:—The monsoon remains weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Central India West and Gujarat, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces, the east Punjab, Rajputana, the central parts of the country, Gujarat and the western half of the Peninsula, lightly to moderately clouded in the eastern half of the Peninsula, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual along the north Madras Coast and in the south of the Central Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in the northeast Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 107 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—An extension in the United Provinces.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches.
Mount Abu	0.22
Deesa	0.05
Bhuj	0.80
Surat	0.15
Bhavnagar	1.77
Ahmedabad	0.12
Neemuch	0.02
Indore	0.12
Hoshangabad	0.17
Jubbulpore	0.13
Ratnagiri	0.98
Marmugao	0.25
Karwar	0.46
Poona	0.01
Belgaum	0.70
Nizamabad	0.04
Mangalore	0.15
Calicut	0.17
Cochin	0.32
Trivandrum	0.01

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 31st July 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.705 inches (.005 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .670 inches (.027 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.052.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees (0.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.-S.-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 194 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.07 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 30.93 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 58.65 inches.

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

In the course of their weekly report Messrs. Langley and Co. make the following observations:—

"The next six weeks are, in our opinion, likely to be an 'extremely' critical period for the present crop. The start was very unfavourable and a wet June, with the crop late, does not promise a large outturn unless something very much out of the ordinary in weather is experienced. Meanwhile it is significant that, true to schedule, the first complaints of boll weevil damage are being heard. The absence of publicity for this pest in the official Weekly Weather Reports is accounted for by the fact that a complaint on the part of the Bureau of Entomology that their privileges were being usurped has resulted in the elimination of all mention of weevil damage in the Government Weekly Weather Report, whose officials are permitted to say only whether climatic conditions have been favourable or otherwise for weevil development. This decision incidentally removes much of the difficulty of reconciling official and private reports of the weevil menace, as the last report of the Bureau of Entomology was on emergence and regarding subsequent development nothing further has, as yet, been issued.

Our Liverpool Agents, in an interesting cable received to-day, state that the lateness of the crop makes the present date the equivalent of early July in a normal season, and they advise purchases in anticipation of the crop scares which are the usual and not the exceptional accompaniment of the month of August. With this opinion we are in complete agreement, particularly in view of the recent impressive array of well discounted bear features from which, on the first opportunity, it is only natural the market will turn to a new interest."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co:—

"Should the present weather continue favourable it is likely we may see a small further set-back. However, present prices have discounted a crop of 14-1/2 million bales and any unfavourable weather or boll-weevil damage reports will stimulate fresh buying. Owing to the lateness of crop we do not consider the crop has yet passed the critical time and any change in weather may mar the present crop prospects."

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEARISH PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES—FAVOURABLE WEATHER—PRICES DECLINE UNDER IMPROVING CROP PROSPECTS—SMALL RECOVERY ON COVERING—FUTURES 18 to 15 POINTS LOWER—SPOT 15 POINTS DOWN AT 20.95C.

New York, July 30.

Though most traders showed a disposition to minimise open interest, the bearish private crop estimates with a better view of the weather conditions, the market came underate selling pressure during the early part of the session to-day. After opening 30 points lower prices steadily receded to the extent of about 37 points under offerings of longs influenced by large crop estimates by private authorities and favourable weather reports. The tone improved gradually on local short covering which resulted in a recovery of 27 points under belief that present prices have discounted a crop of about 14 1-2 million bales. During the last few minutes selling pressure again increased and lost nearly 8 points and the market closed at a net decline of 18 points for near months and 15 points for distant months. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 20.95c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy in sympathy with New York and closed at a decline of 23 to 28 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 22 points to 20.70c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 30th inst. as under:—

"General feeling becoming bearish, awaiting Report."

Messrs. Laugley and Co. have received the following cable from Dallas (Texas).

Present rains likely lead considerable Boll Weevil complaints. Thus far little damage.

New York January Highest 20.50 (2-28 p.m.) lowest 20.23 (10-39 a.m.).

New York October highest 20.77 less 9 lowest 20.50 less 36.

PRIVATE CROP AND CONDITION REPORTS

JULY END 1928.

(1) Messrs. J. W. Jay and Co. estimate the condition of the growing crop 69.6 per cent. against 68.7 per cent a month ago and against 74.7 per cent last year, at this time indicating a crop of 1,40,07,000 Bales.

(2) The Wakins Bureau estimates the growing crop at 1,49,00,000 Bales against 71.1 per cent indicating a crop of 1,45,00,000 Bales last year at this time.

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, July 30.
October	20.68—.18
December	20.48—.18
January	20.42—.18
March	20.38—.17
May	20.30—.15
Middling Spot	20.95—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, July 30.
October	20.08—.23
January	19.97—.28
Middling Spot	2.79—.22

NEW YORK.

New York, July 30.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	20.55
January	20.30
March	20.29
New York, Noon Call.	
October	20.62
January	20.35
March	20.34
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.	
October	20.00
January	19.89
March	19.87

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 30.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales

Day's Exports to the Continent 6,000 bales

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 30.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot 16 3-4

LIVERPOOL.

LONG LIQUIDATION—SHORT SELLING—FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—FUTURES 12 TO 10 POINTS LOWER—SALES 4000 BALES.

Liverpool, July 30.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 5 to 6 points but ruled easy on long liquidation and short selling influenced by continued favourable weather over the Cotton Belt. The market closed easy at a decline of 12 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 1 point to 11.58d per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed at a decline of 11 to 9 points and Egyptians closed at a decline of 5 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Dremnan and Co. have received the following cables dated 30th inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Decline caused by favourable weather for growing crop, but don't think market will go much lower."

(2) "Increased crop estimates appearing 14 to 14-1/2 millions."

(3) "Crop prospects improving particularly Texas looks lower."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Light rains Vilksburg (Mississippi) Shreveport (Louisiana), Abilene (Texas). West Belt partly cloudy."

3-45 p.m.:—

"Jays estimate condition 69.6 p.c.

"Watkin's Bureau estimate crop 14,900,000 Bales.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Liquidation and fresh short selling on continued favourable weather. J. W. Jay estimate condition 69.6 p. c.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 30.
Scinde, Fully Good	8.15 plus .05
Scinde, Fine	8.40 plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	8.65 plus .05
Bengal, Good	7.90 plus .05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.15 plus .05
Bengal Fine	8.40 plus .05
Oomra, Good	8.45 plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.75 plus .05
Oomra, Fine	9.06 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	9.60 plus .05
Broach, Fine	9.85 plus .05
Broach, Superfine	10.10 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 30.
July	18.51
August	18.51
September	18.81—.05
October	18.96—.05
November	18.96—.05
December	19.11—.03
January	19.08—.02
February	19.08—.02
March	19.19—
April	19.19—
May	19.24—
June	19.24—
July	19.24—

Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot 19.70 plus 20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 30. Opening	Closing
July	11.16	10.97—.12
August		10.90—.10
September		10.86—.10
October	10.95	10.79—.10
November		10.68—.11
December		10668—.11
January	10.84	10.69—.11
February		10.68—.10
March	10.84	10.69—.10
April		10.68—.10
May		10.68—.10
June		10.65—.10
July		10.62—.10
Middling Spot		11.58—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 30.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales

Sales on Speculation 200 bales

Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 30.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 5-8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 7-32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 7-16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, lb, Spot sellers 0 9 5-16

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—SOME COVERING—QUIET LIVERPOOL—CLOSED EASY.

Bombay, July 31.

In sympathy with lower New York cables, the local market opened at Rs. 396/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 395/8. At this level some covering improved prices to Rs. 398/, but again ruled easy on quiet Liverpool opening advices. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	376
Broach A/M.	396
Oomra D/J.	363
Bengal D/J.	322

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 31.

The forward market opened for Broach at Rs. 394/- for Broach Apl/May delivery and ruled easy on absence of buying power and scattered selling Liverpool was known 3 points lower and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July/Aug	.....	373	8	0
Broach Apl/May	.....	393	8	0
Oomra Dec/Jan	.....	359	8	0
Bengal Dec/Jan	.....	319	8	0

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, July 31. 9 A.M.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Boll-weevil reports increasing. Heavy rains Alabama. Forecast Central Belt cloudy balance of entire belt fair."

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 31.

Bengal Dec/Jan	322
Broach Apl/May	396
Broach July Aug	377
Oomra Dec/Jan	363

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	320	313	306	298
S./P.	318	311	304	296
Rajputana	320	313	306	298
Broach	395	390	380	373
S./D.	390	385	378	371
P./A.	403	398	391	383
K./V.	386	381	376	369
Dholera	383	378	373	366
Kalajin	381	378	373	366
Cutch		386	381	374
Surat	446	441	436	431
Rajpipla	442	437	432	427
Navsari	466	461	456	451
Oomra No. 3	374	367	360	350
C. P. No. 1	396	389	382	372
C. P. No. 2	385	378	371	361
Khandesh				
Muthia				
Southern	382	377	370	363
Comptah	397	387	377	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 31

100	Rathi Co.	Warangaon	286-1/2
100	Velkart Bros.	Broach	379
100	Do.	Khanna	318
100	Shroff Cooper & Co.	Africa	611
100	Abobakar & Co.	Malkapur	317
100	Do.	Beawar	312
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Nandarbar	281
100	Gokak Mill	Anjangaon	309
100	Ozoburin & Co.	Hingoli	310

JUTE MILL DIVIDENDS

The following dividends have been announced:—

Kamarhatty	.....	Rs. 50
Kankinarrah	.....	Rs. 40

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 31.

Wheat	.....	6,956 cwts.
Linseed	.....	4,891 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds		225 ,,
Gingellyseeds	.....	1,381 ,,
Poppyseed	.....	334 ,,
Groundnuts	.....	3,276 ,,
Castorseed	.....	2,824 ,,
Rice	.....	3,522 ,,
Myrabollams	.....	813 ,,
Cottonseed	.....	11,702 ,,
Mowraseed	.....	5,416 ,,
Gram	.....	3,433 ,,
Joowar	.....	9,113 ,,
Maize	.....	37 ,,
Barley	.....	106 ,,
Bajree	.....	1,890 ,,
Coal	.....	264 tons

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, July 31.

London Ready	.....	27 5	0
London Forward	.....	27 5	0
American Cent	.....	59 10	0
China Opening	.....	2 8	4
China Closing	.....	2 8	4
Ready	.....	62 8	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
1 Sawan	62/4	62/8	62/4	62/7
Tejimundi	0/4/0			
2 Sawan	62/5	62/9	62/5	62/8
Tejimundi	1/0/0.			

GOLD.

Ready	.....	21 7	6
1 Sawan	.....	21 7	6
2 Sawan	.....	21 8	0
National City	.....	21 9	0
N. Mamorda	.....	21 8	6
N. Motilal	.....	21 7	6

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 31.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5-7|8 July|Aug.
Banks selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Banks selling T T 1|5 29|32 Sept.
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|5 29|32
Banks buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 3 Mails.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 Aug.|Sept.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 277-1|2.
Banks selling T T 277.
Banks buying T T 275-3|4.
Banks buying 3 Mos 271-1|2.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934.
Banks buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 125-1|2.
Banks buying 60 Days 122-1|4.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 189.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 182.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155-3|4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-1|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.85-3|4 30th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|8 5|16 31st inst.
London|Japan 1|10 11|32 30th inst.
London|Paris 124.05 30th inst.
London|Belgium 34.90 30th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.22 30th inst.
London|Italy 92.85 30th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 30th inst. £4|4 11-1|2; 28th inst. £4|4 11-1|2.
Silver London Ready 30th inst. 27-5|16 28th inst. 27-3|8.
Silver London Forward 30th inst. 27-5|16; 28th inst. 27-3|8.
Silver New York Ready 30th inst. 59-9|16; 28th inst. 60.
London Discounts 3 Mos 30th inst. 4-7|32 per cent; 28th inst. 4-3|16 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 30th inst. 4-7|16 per cent; 28th inst. 4-3|8 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent; 3 mos 2-1|2 per cent; 6 mos 3-1|2 per cent. 12 mos 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 31.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/9-1/2 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Home Field Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Dogra Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment August Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment September Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Dec Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/10-1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.).

	Muktsar, July 29.
Wheat Ready	4 8 0 to 4 14 0
Wheat Assuj	4 11 6
Gram Ready	4 0 0 to 4 2 0
Gram Bhadon	4 1 6
Gram Assuj	4 3 0
Barley Ready	3 2 6
Barley Assuj	3 5 3
Rapeseed Ready	7 4 0 to 7 8 0
Rapeseed Bhadon	7 10 0
Cottonseeds Maghar	3 7 6
Gwara Ready	2 14 0

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES STEADY

TATA IRON SHARES EASY

Bombay, July 31.

To-day being the last day for transfer business, most of the business was confined to transfers of the open interest. Owing to nervous liquidation, the remaining long interest was transferred to the next settlement under hopes of early end of the mill strike. This information resulted in steady undertone and there was absence of selling pressure. The transfer premium for Dyeing was Rs. 4/1, Fazal Rs. 5/-, Century Rs. 2/4, Pearl Rs. 3/2, Nagpur Rs. 1/12, Swadesh Rs. 2-12, New Great Rs. 1/8, Kohinoor Rs. 1/4, Indore Re. 1/4 and Simplex was quoted at Re. 0/14. Tata Iron Shares opened steady but declined on tired liquidation. At the decline there was some covering. Burma Shares ruled very steady. Hydros were quiet but steady. The transfer premium in the miscellaneous section for Tata Iron Defd. was Re. 1/12, Ordinary Re. 0/7/- Tata Hydros Rs. 4/6, Burma Shares Rs. 4/5, Alcock was Re. 1/10 and Indian Cement was Rs. 2/-. Today's fluctuations were as under:—B. Dyeing 886/4, 884/6, 888/12, 886/4. Fazal 858/12, 860/. Pearl 558/13, 562/8. Century 405, 407/8, 406/10. Tata Iron Defd. 281/4, 282/8, 276/4, 277/8. Tata Iron Ordinary 76/10, 76/12, 76, 75/10, 75/12. Tata Hydros 1083/12, 1081/4. In cash business Imperial Bank Shares were done at Rs. 1462/8, Scindia at Rs. 14/14, Petrols at Rs. 4/15 and Telephones were done at Rs. 53/8.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, July 30.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	382 8 0
50	Apollo	7 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	241 4 0
2200	Bombay Dyeing	886 4 0
200	Fazulbhoy	860 0 0
250	Century	406 14 0
100	Colaba Land	127 8 0
500	Central India Pref	486 4 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	156 4 0
250	Currim	190 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
		580 0 0
250	Dawn	96 4 0
200	Edward Sassoon	0 12 6
10	E. D. Sassoon	13 12 0
100	Elphinstone	123 12 0
50	Finlay	335 0 0
500	F. Petit	20 0 0
100	Globe	123 12 0
100	Gokak	240 10 0
100	Indian Bleaching	510 0 0
25	Central India	386 14 0
100	Indore Malwa	37 8 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	19 8 0
50	Kasturchand	95 0 0
100	Khatau	341 4 0
100	Kohinoor	1735 0 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	8 0 0
100	Madhavrai Scd.	70 0 0
100	Madhowji	1500 0 0
100	Manekji Petit	80 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	1720 0 0
100	Morarji	258 12 0
200	New Great	115 0 0
100	New City	562 8 0
200	Pearls	122 8 0
250	Simplex	6600 0 0
100	Sholapur	125 0 0
50	Swan	481 4 0
250	Swadeshi	52 8 0
500	Tata Mill	2705 0 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	

BANKS.

50	India X.D.	94 0 0
50	India	94 0 0
£5	Eastern	93 0 0
£12-1|2	National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	925 0 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Rly. x.d.	102 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	720 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	707 8 0
100	Alcock	370 0 0
125	B. Burma	792 8 0
125	B. Burma No. 1	287 8 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	280 10 0
50	Bombay Telephone D.X	53 8 0
10	Bundi Cement	24 10 0
100	Indian Cement	362 8 0
100	United Cement	100 0 0
10	Central India Mining	15 4 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary	263 2 0
100	Katni Deferred	941 4 0
25	New India Insur.	21 4 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16 8 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	86 0 0
10	Shivrajpur	31 4 0
15	Scindia Steam	14 14 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	277 8 0
900	Tata Iron Deferred	277 8 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 8 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd. Pref	91 12 0
100	Tata Hydro	1081 4 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	522 8 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0
	Tata Iron Ordy.	75 12 0

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 30.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4.11 1-2

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 31.

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 74.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85-12.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-4

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105|15.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|2.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110|12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.

Forward Rates.—2nd August sett.

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 74-0-0; 1945-55 Rs. 105-15-0.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 31.

3 Months discounts 4-7|32 per cent.

6 Months discounts 4-7|16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money Call 2-3|4 per cent.

One Month 3 per cent.

Three Months 3 per cent.

Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 30-7-28	8392000	13120000
,, Yesterday do	2000	3000
Exports to date do	7476000	11232000
Stock at Ports 27-7-28	625000	994000
,, Interior Towns do	329000	372000
,, Liverpool 27-7-28	778000	1212000
Visible Supply 27-7-28	2285000	3411000
Quantity in Sight do	14265000	19255000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 30.

Demand Bills 485.43

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 30.

Silver—China small seller, India a small buyer. Market is quiet.

Spot	27 5-16
Forward	27 5-16

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

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Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

JUDGMENT IN NIMBKAR CASE

SENTENCE OF FINE PASSED

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency magistrate, second court, delivered judgment on Tuesday after-noon in the case in which Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, a labour leader was charged with assaulting Head Constable Samant, a public servant in the discharge of his duty. The court compound was packed with mill strikers from noon and the police had to keep a special force of armed police as well as European and Indian Police officers to keep law and order. The magistrate convicted Mr. Nimbkar and fined him Rs. 50 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Before pasing the sentence the magistrate asked Prosecuting Inspector Barodia if he had anything to say in regard to the sentence. Mr. Barodia urged for an exemplary punishment because he said public safety was a matter of vital importance.

If police officers on duty were to be obstructed in the way the accused did then it would be difficult for them to carry on their work.

Magistrate: The accused was bound over before by me in regard to the Wilson College case.

Mr. Gadkari: He was bound over to be of good behaviour in a sum of Rs. 100 for one year. And subsequently he behaved like a good citizen. The bond was cancelled years ago. Mr. Gadkari pleaded for a small fine as he said if he was sent to jail his client's career would be ruined.

S. I. R. STRIKE SITUATION

NORMAL RUNNING OF TRAINS

RESUMPTION FROM THURSDAY

TRICHINOPOLY, July 31.

The normal working of the following trains will be resumed from Thursday the 2nd proximo:—Nos. 3, 1 and 5 trains will leave Madras to the usual timings and run through to their destinations. Nos 2 and 4 from Dhanushkodi and No. 6 from Trivandrum will run to the usual timings and run through to Madras.

The trains terminating at Trichy junction on the night of Wednesday the 1st August will run onwards from Trichy on Thursday morning as shown below: Nos. 1 and 5 from Madras will leave as Nos. 1 and 5 to the usual timings viz. at 7-16 and 10-35 hours respectively. No. 2 from Dhanushkodi will leave as 6 hours special to Madras Egmore, No. 6 from Trivandrum will leave as No. 6 to the usual timings viz. 17-5 hours to Madras.

Restricted train services are now running on all metre gauge branch lines. The booking of goods is allowed to the extent of 100 wagon loads on the sections north of Tanjore and 150 wagons loads south of Tanjore.—A. P.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER ON HUNGER STRIKE

TINNEVELLY, July 31.

Chellaswami Nadar, a Congress volunteer who was arrested and remanded to custody in connection with the Tuticorin rioting on Friday last is on hunger strike since the 22nd.—A. P.

" CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY AUTHORITIES "

DEMAND OF LILLOOAH WORKERS

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Eleven thousand men performed Satyagraha at Lillooah workshop yesterday following a demand for "concessions granted by the authorities." They remained in the workshops until the District Magistrate declared them to be an unlawful assembly. It appears that the Union leaders had told the men that a grant of two months' pay and an increament of twenty-five per cent. had been sanctioned but the alleged concessions being held over yesterday they asked for them and when told there were none they wanted a reply to their demands. At one period the attitude of the crowd was threatening and a force of police made its entry into the yard.

The workshops will be closed to-day, pending a further decision.—A. P.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

MR. JIVRAJ G. NENSY ACQUITTED OF THE CHARGE

Mr. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensy was charged with disorderly behaviour under 122 Bombay Police Act before the Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. C. Hardcastle at the instance of a police sepoy on Boribunder Station. It was alleged that the accused roughly handled the policeman while taking down his number on Saturday (21st ultimo.) at 7-15 p.m. at the entrance of the Railway station.

Mr. Purshottam Trikumdas Bar-at-Law who appeared for the accused contended that the whole affair reduced itself to the question whether a public citizen was entitled to take down the number of a policeman. The Hon. Presidency Magistrate acquitted the accused as there was not sufficient evidence against him.

LATEST NEWS.

BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Sir Abdur Rahim moved in the Bengal Council this afternoon after His Excellency left the Council that "In order to secure a satisfactory and lasting solution of the political and constitutional problems that have arisen it is the opinion of the Council that

(a) the status of India should be that of a Self-Governing Dominion under the British Crown, (b) the constitution of India should be on the basis of a federation of autonomous states, (c) diarchy should be abolished, (d) citizens' rights should be defined, (e) a fresh financial adjustment, (f) proper and adequate representation, (g) proper recruitment to the public services.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that the propositions laid down in the motion had nothing to do with their ultimate goal. It embodied the immediate objectives which the country had in view. As regards its future, his anxiety was that the Council should express an opinion as to the form the Government of India, and Bengal in particular, should have. There were certain propositions in his scheme the validity of which could not be denied and which were the main issues before the country. So far as the Council was concerned there was no dispute with regard to responsible Government or Dominion status. At the present moment they were concerned with certain general principles. If they were agreed on them they would consider different schems. It was not possible for the House to consider details which should be left to small committees.

The theory that Parliament was responsible for every form of the internal administration of India was mere theory and could not be carried out in practice. It was not true that British interests were not safe in the Dominions. Every Dominion depended on the British for defence and the position in India was far more favourable that way. It had been felt for a long time that it was not possible to discharge the duties of internal Government in India from Whitehall. Provincial autonomy meant the devolution of subjects which did not apply to all provinces. There was nothing revolutionary in it. There was no danger to efficiency of Government if it was made responsible to the Legislature. They could not go beside the line chalked out in the Government of India Act.

Nawab Nawabali Chowdhuri explained the attitude of Government in this matter, namely, that they would not take part either in the discussion or in the voting. Mr. A. K. Fazlulhuq moved an amendment urging the introduction of separate communal electorates. This subject was discussed for the rest of the day. The Hindus opposed and the Mahomedans with a solitary exception supported separate electorates and each party blamed the other for the creation of a situation in the Country which led to separate electorates.

Even Sir Abdur Rahim who tried to avoid controversial matters admitted that overwhelming Mahomedan opinion was in favour of separate electorates, but maintained that there was nothing in separate electorates which would go against proper national development. Separate electorates came into existence since the reforms but in the second council when Mr. C. R. Das was leading the Swarajists more than half the members were Mahomedans all returned by separate electorates. Sir Abdur's experience showed that separate electorates never prevented Mahomedans from joining hands with members of other communities on national questions. The matter was under discussion when the Council adjourned.—A. P.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Total Remittance from 1st April 1928 to 28th July 1928 8,775,000. Total 8,775,000.

TAGORE ON THE STAGE

BOMBAY AMATEURS TO PUT ON BOARD "SACRIFICE"

The Bombay Amateurs will put on board "Sacrifice" by Poet Rabindranath Tagore, seer and Philosopher, on Saturday the 11th instant at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre, Grant Road Corner, at 4 p.m. This debut of the Bombay Amateurs should afford a unique opportunity to the Bombay public to witness a play in which is depicted the great philosophy of life. "Sacrifice" has already established its repute, and the warm and sensational reception with which it met throughout the movie-world justifies the assumption that it is the message of Love to the Universe through "Sacrifice" that has, more than any other, immortalised Rabindranath Tagore. Through this gem among his writings has Tagore sought effectively to shake an unrelenting and powerful orthodoxy and open the eyes of the world to the Truth, the eternal Truth. The Poet gives a very grand conception of life and moulds it into a tragedy in simple yet forceful, rich, charming style peculiarly his own. In "Sacrifice" has Tagore unburdened to the world the great purpose of life.

THE STORY.

Boiled down to the merest outline, the story can be told in a few simple words. King Govinda is the virtuous and generous King of Tripura. Gunavati is his queen "hankering in vain for the baby touch at my bosom." Kali is the Goddess of the realm. Raghupati is the high priest. His Brahmin pride is too sacred to be challenged by anybody however great he may be and he wields such power that he even defies the King's authority. And when his pride is challenged, any means is as good as any other for him to vindicate it. Jaising is his disciple; so different from his master, so noble, so chivalrous that he becomes the hero of the play. The wailings of Aparna, the beggar girl, whose pet goat has been sacrificed in the temple, touch the heart of Govinda who proclaims that all sacrifice of life in temples in his land is forbidden and he who disobeys it will be punished with banishment. This is too much for Raghupathi to tolerate. He is not going to take this affront to his indisputable authority and the usurpation of God's rights lying down. He is all froth.

PLOT, TRAGEDY, REVELATION.

Then commences the gruesome conspiracy. With what deliberation and calculation he casts his die! He succeeds in setting the queen against the king, wrings from Nakshatra the promise that he would bring to the goddess the blood of his brother, Govinda. The plot thickens and takes hideous proportions. With the connivance of the queen, the victim of innocent ignorance and superstitious beliefs, Druva, the adopted son of the King, is abducted and consigned in the safe depository of the temple. The innocent boy is to be sacrifice to Kali! The plot is within an ace of success, and at the very nick of time it is blown up. Everything is discovered. Raghupati and Nakshatra are arrested. The former begs for a day's grace which is granted. The climax is reached. Raghupati will not have that day pass in vain. He must have the King's blood brought to the altar of the Goddess. He goads Jaising to slake the Mother's thirst with the King's blood. But Jaising who has, in the meantime, cultivated a peculiar affection towards Aparna, the beggar girl, has already realised the hideous falsehood that enshrines the temple in the guise of the divine. He, however, like all dutiful good disciples goes out and rushes in soon after. And the Tragedy, the Revelation. ....

MILL-OWNERS' MOVE FOR SETTLEMENT

MILLS IN-SMALL GROUPS TO BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY NEXT

It is understood the mill-owners at their meeting on Tuesday decided upon a programme of re-opening the mills from 6th instant (Monday) in small groups.

A meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was held, on Tuesday, to consider a scheme for re-opening the mills. Mr. H. H. Sawyer presiding. Among those present were Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Joseph Kay, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Messrs. Ratansey Morarji, S. D. Saklatwalla and N. B. Saklatwalla. The proceedings were not open to the press.

Soon after the meeting was over the Chairman made the following statement to a representative of the Press.

"In their endeavours to stop the present distress occasioned by the strike, the mill-owners at their meeting to-day (Tuesday) decided upon a programme of re-opening the mills from 6th August, 1928, in small groups, and it is to be hoped in the public interests of this City that Labour will grasp this opportunity of putting an end to the present disastrous deadlock. A full programme will be issued later."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A fortnightly meeting of the Indian Chemical Society, Bombay Section, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4-45 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks. 2, death nil, Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 80. The total mortality this day last year was 103.

BAND AT POONA.

The Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, to-morrow (Thursday) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting. Admission free.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

A meeting of the Three Arts Circle, will be held at Mr. D. O'Sullivan's place at "Marble Hall," Wodehouse Road on Sunday, August 5th at 6 p.m. A programme has been arranged.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A meeting of the tenants of twelve chawls situate on Sun Mill Road, Parel, will be held on the grounds of the Bakery at 8 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) to support the extension of the Bombay Rent Act.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Delta" arrived London on Friday, the 27th inst.

The Clan line S.S. "Macbride" arrived London in the evening of the 28th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the sailing of the outward Persian Gulf Mail Steamer is dependent on the arrival of the P. and O. English Mail steamers which are now expected to arrive every alternate week on Thursdays, the latest hour of posting of the ordinary correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq will be 6-30 p.m. on Thursdays at the Bombay General Post Office.

Postings to the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

Unregistered correspondence with a late fee of annas two for each article will be accepted by the Bombay Karachi Sea Post Office on board the Karachi Mail steamer till the departure of that steamer.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 42,866 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

Previously announced Rs. 42,866; Messrs Kanga and Hillel Rs. 200; Mr. K. G. Kermani Rs. 51; Total 43,117.

HELP FOR MILL WORKERS.

The Joint Mill Strike Committee, Bombay has received the following amounts for the relief of the mill-workers:—

B. B. & C. I. Railway Foundry Workshop Rs. 11-12-0; Workers' Welfare League through Mr. B. F. Bradley Rs. 2,675-0-0; G.I.P. Railway Workmen's Union Rs. 34-1-9; G.I.P. Railway Employees' General Union 200-0-0; Collection made by Mr. S. S. Mirajkar Rs. 22-15-0; Collection made by Mr. A. A. Alve Rs. 16-8-0; Damodar Keshavji, 10 bags of rice approximate value of Rs. 120-0-0; International Textile Workers England through T. Shaw given by Mr. Joshi out of £100 Rs. 1,000-0-0; Total Rs. 4,080-4-9.

Delhi.—Lt. V. W. D. Willoughby on probation in the Political Department, Government of India has been appointed a Magistrate of the First Class, Delhi District.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1928.

In these days of television, psycho-analysis, spiritual and spirituous phenomena it is given to a few enviable minds to project themselves into the future. I have had the great good fortune early this morning to secure the valuable assistance of one such mind.

• • • •

The researches it made on my behalf are only tentative, merely an awkward groping in the turbid depths of the immediate future. But as the researches relate to a subject of Simonite interest, how can I resist the temptation of sharing the discovery with the readers of this column?

• • • •

Let us visualise the scene:

Morning at Council Hall, Poona: "Has the Sind Brigade arrived?" inquires a very busy individual. He is the colporteur of news. His is the business to keep Persons in High Places accurately informed of impending events likely to cast a shadow on the Great Co-operative Effort to be launched on "dem Tag" to-day, August 1.

• • • •

They have. They have. The Sind Brigade are here in good strength. A few, just a few, may be late. But that does not matter.

A preliminary drill takes place:

"Tention. Eyes Right."

Oh, horror, oh how disturbing. Some eyes look to the Left. that Left where are grouped apostles of Leninism, Anarchy, Gandhism, Swarajism, the Boycott gang.

• • • •

For further description of Left please vide the Anglo-Indian Press. But let me visualise the scene. Where was I? Oh yes—some eyes were to the Left.

• • • •

And the Sind Brigade has had such an excellent record of "loyalty." Another effort is made. "Eyes Right." No, some eyes are still to the Left.

• • • •

Consternation on the Right. Jo-hukumi X and Jo-hukumi Y can't stand it any longer. They rush away to the Tea Room and chew "pan". It is a ruminative process.

• • • •

Now, you do wish, don't you, Friend Reader, that amongst the Sind Brigade, some eyes do keep to the Left. Bad pill that for Sir Chunilal and friends, but they are people accustomed to make the best of bad bargains. So it doesn't really matter. If they are sensible they shouldn't make such a pother about it. The Simon Seven will come, take evidence. "protect" witnesses when they think it is necessary and be off again, after the second holiday jaunt. Why drag the Bombay Legislative Council into the sorry business?

• • • •

"As an influential and generous landlord he (Maharaja Kshaunesh Chandra Ray) understood the needs of his ryots and was ready to advocate any measures introduced for the amelioration of their conditions", so said His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on Monday at a public meeting in Calcutta held to mourn the loss of the late Maharaja Bahadur.

• • • •

Precisely what the Bardoli ryots expect the Government of Bombay to do. Will they continue expecting it in vain?

• • • •

A multi-centenarian, on his own showning, has been discovered in China. He has been married, he says, fourteen times. If this has prolonged his life, the fact will be a great supporting argument with our Indian upholders of polygamy. It is safer, however, to take Li Ching-Yun's story with a large pinch of salt.

• • • •

Mother: "Tommy, you are a naughty boy. You can just go to bed without your supper."

Tommy: "Well, mother, what about that medicine I've got to take after meals?"

UNVEILING OF TILAK'S BUST

AT DECCAN MERCHANTS' HALL

The unveiling ceremony of the bust of Lowamanya Tilakk will take place at the Deccan Merchants' Association Hall, Kandewadi Naka, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) at the hands of Dr. Anandrao Nair. All are cordially invited.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Swarajya Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyala Hall to celebrate the Lokmanya Tilak's Anniversary.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the President of the Bombay Municipality will preside. Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. P. Khadilkar, Jehangir B. Patel, R. S. Nimbkar and S. A. Dange will speak. All are cordially invited to attend.

AT JUHU ROAD.

Under the joint auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee and the Santa Cruz Youth League, a public meeting will be held to celebrate the Tilak Anniversary to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Anand Bhuvan (Sheth Kanji Kansandas's Bunglow, opp. Juhu Road), when Syt. Gokulbhai Bhatt will speak and Poet Lalitji will recite Kirtans.

AT CHINCHPOKLI.

Under the auspices of Lokmanya Tilak Utsav Mandal the 8th Anniversary of late Lokamanya Tilak will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in Social Service League, Parel Settlement, Chinchpokli. Mr. S. A. Dange will speak on the life and Mission of Lokmanya of the great departed leader. Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar will make a speech in support of the "Hindu" of Surat. Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar will preside.

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Laxmi Society Pavillion 10th road Khar to commemorate the death anniversary of Lok. Tilak.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of ladies will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, for the celebration of the late Lokmanya Tilak's anniversary, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Shrimati Lilavati K. Munshi will speak on Lokmanya Tilak's life and Bardoli Satyagraha.

TURF CLUB CASHIER IN TROUBLE

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Mirza and a special jury, Joseph Carey, a cashier in the Western India Turf Club, was put up on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 58,000.

Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan defended the accused.

The accused was a cashier in the W. I. T. Club for the last five years, before which he had been a ledger-keeper for 15 years. At the end of March, 1928, the accounts were examined by Messrs. Fergusson and Co., and it was found that the account for March was not written. The accused was asked to complete the books. This was done, and on auditing the same, a balance of Rs. 58,283 was required, whereas on checking the cash, only Rs. 4,175 was found.

Evidence is being led for the prosecution in the case.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 31.
Previous Closing Rate	20.42
To-day's Opening Rate	20.22
Difference	—.20
To-day's Closing Rate	19.90
Difference	—.52

LIVERPOOL.

	July 31.
Previous Closing Rate	10.69
To-day's Opening Rate	10.68
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.58
Difference	—.11
Broach Expectation	387-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 31.
Silver Ready	27-6-0
Higher	0-1-0
Silver Forward	27-6-6
Higher	0-1-0
Tone of market:—Quiet.	

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, July 31.
1st Settlement	62-4-0
2nd Settlement	62-5-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1928.

A CRUCIAL TEST

The first of August has been a memorable day in the recent history of India. It was on this day eight years ago that the great Maratha leader, Lokamanya Tilak, passed away. Like the hero he worshipped the great Shivaji, Lokamanya Tilak dedicated his whole life to the task of infusing into the country a spirit of militant nationalism and of uncompromising resistance to foreign aggression. It was no wonder that even with his passing away in body, the spirit he had given his life to engender flared forth in a nation-wide freedom movement under a worthy successor, Mahatma Gandhi. Though that spirit abated for a time, it is still alive and may at any time manifest itself in its intensest form. It needed but a live national issue. Providence has sent it in the form of the Simon Commission, to name only one issue. All India has rallied together once again to resist the Commission, and if a few small minority groups have stood out, it is not because they are enamoured of the Commission but because they are too timorous to resist anything done by Government. In no Legislative Council is there a majority of elected members in favour of the Commission. The official members and other nominees of Government do not count when a nation's will is to be gauged.

Curiously enough, it is on the first of August that the patriotism of the Bombay Legislative Council is being put to a crucial test. Sir Chunilal Mehta, of all officials, has taken it upon himself to move the resolution for the appointment of a Committee to co-operate with the Commission. Here again we have no doubt that there will be a decided majority among elected members against the resolution. But it will redound more to the credit of the Council if the resolution is thrown out. About 35 members, including all the 20 officials and many of the nominated and European members, are bound to vote with Government, officials having as little independence as Sir Chunilal has allowed himself. On the other hand at least 50 Nationalists, including the Swarajists, Responsivists, and some from the Muslim and non-Brahmin groups, are bound to vote against Government. The moral [illegible] in the shape of a majority of [illegible] members against the resolution [illegible] foregone conclusion. Whether even the technical victory in the form of the rejection of the resolution will be on the popular side will depend upon how the bulk of the Muslim and non-Brahmin groups will vote.

To such communalists as are impelled by considerations of personal preferment, if there are any of this type, we can say little to purpose. But we venture to point out that the game of self-preferment in the guise of communal altruism is being seen through. To those communalists who are genuinely anxious about the rights of the minority communities they represent and who may possibly have an open mind about the Commission we would yet say a word or two. In the first place the policy of pocketing insult to all in the hope of picking up crumbs for the few has never been honoured in history and has never paid in the long run. Secondly, assuming that Government have been all these years the guardians of the minorities—if they had been really so, the minorities should not have been begging now for petty special favours—in the future at any rate the goodwill of the majority is a far more effective and permanent guarantee of minority rights than the breaking reed of an alien bureaucracy. Above all, a question of National honour should never be compromised for the sake of sectional gains. India expects every minority to take long views and stick on to national honour at all cost. That has been the policy of the All-India Muslim League, the Non-Brahmin Conference at Nasik, the gretest living champion of the "Depressed" classes, Mahatma Gandhi, of Muslim leaders in the Bombay Council like Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji and of Non-Brahmin leaders like Mr. Chikodi. That is also the policy that appeals to the masses among Muslim, Non-Brahmin or the labouring population as is evidenced by a number of public meetings in the last few months that have condemned the Simon Commission. It is true that the so-called Non-Brahmin Conference at Kalyan and one or two small Muslim meetings have decided otherwise. But who can dare to say that the Conference and the meetings were fully representative? Besides, even if the Kalyan Conference has committed a few Non-Brahmins to a policy of co-operation with the Commission, it is unfair to argue that it has asked them to commit the whole Council to a policy repugnant to the nation. Those who claim to represent Labour can have no excuse for voting for the Comission, condemned by all Trade Unions in unmistakable terms. In short those who wish to represent honestly their constituencies or the public in general should have no hesitation in voting on the Nationalist side. Great issues sometimes call forth the best in men. We still hope, therefore, that the communalists in the Council will yet rise above their prejudices and will acquit themselves as patriots first and last. If they do, they will incidentally have celebrated the anniversary of a great patriot in a manner most befitting his memory and tradition.

WHOSE IS THE LAWLESSNESS?

While public attention is fixed on the settlement of the Bardoli dispute, repressive measures in the taluka are going on unabated. There buffaloes, supposed to belong to a Khatedar but one of which really belonged to a third party were carried away last week by "Japti" officers and sold for Rs. 2/4. Mr. Gopalji Purushotam, a volunteer, has been sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment on a charge of having removed notices of confiscation of land. The latter case needs to be looked into more closely, being a typical instance of the prevalent perversion of law. A responsible correspondent, whose letter on the subject is published elsewhere in this issue, informs us that throughout Bardoli, numerous confiscation notices are being served on parties concerned or supposed to be concerned in a most perfunctory manner. He says: "The notices were seldom, if at all, properly pasted but were simply stuck on the walls of the houses or sometimes on the trunk of the nearest tree and not unoften at the wrong house by means of thorns, ony to be blown away by the wind the next moment." Since the peasants rarely stirred out of their houses in day time owing to the dread of the "Pathan-Japti-Regime" and the notices were most likely to be blown away, it had been the practice for a pretty long time for volunteers to rescue the notices from being blown away, to bring them to their Camp and explain them, when necessary, to the illiterate peasants. This practice was well-known to all, the peasants were grateful for it and the authorities themselves did not object to it. In the case in question, Mr. Gopalji admitted having removed a notice in accordance with the usual practice, not with the object of preventing it from reaching the person concerned but on the contrary of preserving it and explaining it to the person. But the Resident Magistrate convicted him under a Section which punishes only those who remove notices with the intention of preventing them from being duly served. The one person who could have established the true intention, viz., the person on whom the notice was served, was not called upon by the prosecution to give evidence. We shall only add that Mr. Gopalji is said to have served in the War in France. The Governor complains of lawlessness in Bardoli. We are inclined to ask "whose is the lawlessness?"

MISLEADING THE COMMONS

Earl Winterton's replies in the House of Commons to the interpellations of Mr. Mardy Jones and Mr. Wellock regarding the plight of the Bardoli peasants, indicate that he still believes that bluff and misrepresentation can successfully befog the issue and lead the Commons to presume that the Bardoli Satyagraha is a species of impertinent and wrong-headed agitation. But some of the Labour members at least are not taken in by the bluff and even Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's mouthpiece in Fleet Street, the "Daily Herald", has made a fairly accurate, although an altogether too brief mention of the real issues involved in the Bardoli struggle. The Under-Secretary of State for India declared that the representatives in the Bombay Legislative Council had not done their duty in seeking redress for the peasants' grievances. He even ventured to assert that a great many of the Bardoli ryots had the franchise. Both statements are palpably misleading. The representatives in the Council did their level best to make the Government listen to counsels of prudence and justice. But Government have so far proved obstinate. As regards the franchise, it is notorious that the "Reforms" have given India a franchise of a very limited type. Earl Winterton's remark about British people indebted to money-lenders having "nothing to do with rates or taxes" is mischievous as well as misleading. Is any single tax imposed in Britain without the consent of Parliament? The real issue behind the Bardoli struggle lies in the insistence of the popular demand in India that the Legislature must control the regulation of the land tax.

REACTION IN THE SADDLE

That reaction is in the saddle and that the tenure of the Conservative Government is sought to be exploited to the utmost to consolidate the position of the I.C.S. is evidenced by the appointment of Sir Malcolm Hailey to the Governorship of the United Provinces. There is no Civilian in India who has done greater harm to India's vital interest than Sir Malcolm Hailey and his activities have been more dangerous because they have been insidious. It is not, therefore, surprising that he has received his reward from the rulers of the country who have outraged every canon of public decency by this act of favouritism. Let alone an Indian non-official, even the claims of an Indian Civilian like Sir Atul Chatterjee, who has served the bureaucracy more loyally than his own country, have been contemptuously ignored. To Indians, who are determined to be masters in their own country, it makes little difference whether a Civilian or an English Parliamentarian becomes a Governor. A Ronaldshay, a Lytton and even a Leslie Wilson places the interests of Britain and the British bureaucracy above those of India. But it is insignificant that the Conservative Government is determined to perpetuate the pernicious and undemocratic tradition of making a member of the permanent service the head of a Government. The Civil Service may feel heartened by the latest appointments to the gadis of the U. P. and the Punjab that its illegitimate powers and privileges will continue unimpaired, but the world will note that it is so devoid of talent that the field of selection for Governorship is restricted to Butlers and Haileys and their proteges.

A WORD TO SIR LESLIE WILSON

(BY M. C. CHAGLA.)

Cursorily glancing through George Sand's "Les Dames Vertes", the textbook prescribed by the University of Bombay for the P. E. students, I came across the following sentence:—

"La ou l' on sent que la victoire serait horrible, on ne doit pas craindre de propose, la paix avant la bataille." (On an occasion when one feels that victory would be horrible one ought not to be afraid to propose peace before the battle.)

This has a peculiar appropriateness to the present situation. Government wish to declare war on the peasants of Bardoli on Monday next; and I suppose they are counting on a victory backed as they are by the military and all the organised forces of a powerful State. Does Sir Leslie Wilson realise how horrible the victory will be if he does altimately win? It will be a victory based on the devastation of a whole Taluka and the utter ruin of 80,000 human beings. Does our Governor think that such a success will bring fresh lustre to the arms of Great Britain; or will it not rather tarnish and besmirch the flag that flies over the Empire and which Englishmen are wont to point at as the proud symbol of a great and contented Empire?

It is, perhaps, not too late to appeal to Sir Leslie in the language of Sand not to be afraid to propose peace before the battle is joined on Monday.

THE CURSE OF A FOREIGN MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

NAWAB MASOOD JUNG'S LEAD.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M.L.C., AKOLA).

Perhaps, with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi's pronouncements, on the sins of the "Satanic" Government, in the hey-day of Non-Co-operation Movement, no statement of any educationist or politician has caused more stir in the journalistic circles of this country than the spirited and trenchant plea, on behalf of Vernaculars as media of instruction, contained in the Convocation address of Nawab Masud Jung Bahadur, which he recently delivered at the Women's University of Poona. No newspaper of note has failed to comment on this portion of the Nawab's speech, which bids fair to become historic. The Anglo-Indian press, in particular, has gone in hysterics over the heresy committed by a thoroughly Westernised Nawab and an Oxonion to boot.

The criticisms, and in some cases, veritable tirades, that have been poured on the head of Nawab Masud Jung, who has committed the "unpardonable offence" of calling a spade a mere spade, have been actuated by the fact that he was expected to sing hallelujahs in the praise of a culture of which he himself is a product.

TIMELY PLEA.

His timely plea for vernaculars, couched in most emphatic terms, has again brought into relief the eternally vexed question of the medium of instruction in our schools. It is causing a searching of hearts amongst the Indian educationists, for the very reasons, which have evoked the wrath of certain Anglo-Indian leader-writers.

Nawab Masud Jung, better known as Syed Ross Masud, is not only the grandson of the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the pioneer of Western Education among Indian Mussalmans, and the founder of the M. A. O. College, at Aligarh, which has now developed into a full-fledged Muslim University, but was also brought up by the Sage of Aligarh, himself, under a system of education, which was almost the exact replica of the one that obtains in the great Public Schools of Harrow and Eton. Soon after the sudden demise of his great father, Justice Mahmood, who survived his greater grandfather Sir Syed, only for a few years, Mr. Ross Masud's education and up-bringing were entrusted to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Theodore Morrison, the well-known Principal and Pro-Consul of Aligarh, whose one ambition was to Westernise the Indian Mussalman. On Mr. Morrison's elevation by John Morley (afterwards Viscount Morley of Blackburn) to India Council, the first, and, perhaps, the last instance of the College Principal, who had never held any political or administrative office, going straight to the Secretary of State's Council, and, subsequently, to the Colonies as a Governor, Sir James La Touche, the then Lieutenant Governor of U. P. sent Mr. Masud to Oxford where he took the honour's school of history besides eating dinners for the Bar in London. Very few people are aware of the fact, that during his prolonged stay at Oxford under the "chaperonage" of a number of retired Anglo-Indian Satraps, who had left no stone unturned to introduce him to the best English society, the grandson of Sir Syed had opportunities of studying Western culture, which rarely fall to the lot of an Indian abroad, owing to the proverbial insularity of the Englishman.

The pronouncement of such a man, who had spent a life-time in intimate contact with the West, on the cultural effect of a foreign medium of instruction, in which he himself is exceptionally proficient, on the minds of the youth of the

(Continued on page 10).

SIND SEPARATION

RUINOUS DOMINATION BY BOMBAY

(BY SWAMI GOVINDANAND.)

After the adoption of the redistribution of Provinces on linguistic basis resolution by the Indian National Congress, several important linguistic units have demanded constitution into separate political provinces. Karnatak, Andhra, Malabar, Orissa, Berar, and C. P. Hindi have times out of number desired separation. Mr. Aney, a staunch Hindusabhaite of C. P., who has stoutly opposed the separation of Sind, has been the loudest in demanding the separation of Berar. All the Maharashtrian stalwarts who are to-day opposing the Congress resolution of the separation of Sind, have always demanded the constitution of Maharashtra into a separate province. And Karnatak has carried on a persistent agitation for separation. Only the other day, the whole of Karnatak adopted a unanimous resolution to that effect.

INCONSISTENT ATTITUDE.

Now these are historical facts. Not one of the Mahasabhaites can close his eyes to them. The whole of India, Hindus and Muslims, are vociferously demanding the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis. I want to ask these Mahasabhaites who have put up a fight against the Congress on this question of the separation of Sind, why have they not opposed the demand of separation of Karnatak, Andhra, Malabar, Berar, Maharashtra and C.P. Hindi Provinces? When the whole of Hindu India supports this demand, can the opposition of Maharashtra to the separation of Sind, hold any ground? Why has not Mr. Aney opposed the separation of Berar, when he is the loudest in opposing the separation of Sind? I am sure that in the Mahasabha Sessions at Calcutta, where all these Hindu Provinces, Karnatak, Andhra, Orissa, Berar, C. P. Hindusthani, Maharashtra, will be represented, will have to adopt the propo-

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

United, They Fall.

Not very long ago Mr. Baldwin in words of good cheer to a Conservative candidate in a by-election, expatiated on the unity of purpose and the solidity of achievement which distinguished the work of Tories in office. But his own Cabinet, although united on the one issue of sticking to office as long as they conveniently and decently can, are beginning to exhibit on public platforms a remarkable divergence in views. The great thing which troubles the apostles of Conservatism is how to save the poor British capitalist from ruin. One method of doing it is by safeguarding his industries. But there are serious differences between "Jix" and Winston Churchill in the application of this method. The Home Secretary is blunt enough to say that one cannot dole out protection while singing the glories of Free Trade while the erratic genius of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Baldwin Government finds nothing absurd in "extolling the virtues of Free Trade" all the time that he is busy placating this business interest or that by sustenance from the public Treasury. That man of peace Mr. Baldwin is likely to have a very unpeaceful time in keeping the peace amongst his colleagues. But the peace is not likely to come. For, the disintegration has commenced and Mr. Amery's resignation may precipitate a General Election.

Bardoli and Labour Imperialism.

The "New Statesman" as the exponent of the Labour Imperialism, which is a cardinal doctrine with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the "official" Labour Party in Britain, has some characteristic comments to make on the Bardoli issue in mail week. They read like a paragraph in some highly jaundiced Anglo-Indian journal and it is significant that the "New Statesman" should not have cared even to revise its ideas about the point at issue between the Bardoli peasants and the Government of Bombay by making itself acquainted at least with the sober and illuminating views expressed by the only exception among Anglo-Indian journals, the "Pioneer", on the subject. The Labour journal talks glibly, on the authority of "reports in Bombay papers," about "suspension of official authority in a locality containing more than a hundred villages" and about a "social strike, which is being rigorously enforced." It warns the Government of Bombay that they must decide upon some course of action "if normal conditions in Bardoli are to be restored without grave disorder." It is easy to guess to what type of "Bombay papers" the "New Statesman" has gone for its information.

Calcutta Congress Exhibition.

The question is being hotly debated in Bengal as to what things should be allowed to be exhibited in the ensuing Congress Exhibition at Calcutta. Till last year there was a healthy tradition that the Congress Exhibitions must be Swadeshi in the strictest sense of the term and should specialise in indigenous arts and handicrafts, which have suffered much, among other reasons, for lack of advertisement. At Madras, however, this tradition was broken and foreign and British goods were freely exhibited in the name of Congress though the Congress was pledged to Swadeshi and the boycott of British goods. The Calcutta Exhibition Committee seems disposed to repeat the Madras precedent. This fact has naturally evoked protests from various parts of Bengal. Public opinion is sound in insisting upon purely Swadeshi goods. There should be no room, therefore, at the Calcutta Exhibition for foreign machinery or products of foreign firms in India. As regards cloth in particular, so long as the Congress asks every member to use Khaddar habitually and exclusively, simple honest consistency requires that only hand-spuns should be exhibited. Mahatma Gandhi felt constrained to describe the Madras Exhibition as a "scandalous creation", "a denial of the Congress spirit," and warned future Reception Committees to beware. We hope the warning will be heeded by the Calcutta Committee.

Wise Move

It was a wise move on the part of Mr. Jadhav to withdraw his singularly ill-conceived bill to restrict the rights of adoption by Hindu widows. The severe and indignant condemnation it evoked in the debate on it in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday should convince him that his idea of bringing the law in regard to adoption in this Presidency in line with the practice in other parts of India requires radical revision. His anxiety to ameliorate the present pitiable condition of Hindu widows should induce him to take counsel with Mr. Jayakar and other authorities on Hindu testamentory and adoption rights and embark on a propaganda not to curtail the legal freedom of Hindu widows but to extend it. In certain respects, Bombay is far more progressive in this matter and Mr. Jadhav should have invited the attention of Hindu leaders in other provinces to initiate reform in Hindu law instead of having busied himself in seeking the sanction of the Bombay Legislative Council for a retrograde measure.

BARDOLI'S WOE TO END?

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT

OVERHAUL THE ANTIQUATED CODE

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, July 31.

(From Our Special Representative.)

As the settlement on the Bardoli issue is drawing nearer the members of the Council have been very anxious to know the nature of the pourparlers that are going on between some of the Gujarat members and the Government. In fact it has been a standing complaint of a good many non-official members including the non-Brahmins that the Gujarat members had all along kept the other non-official members absolutely in the dark as regards the day to day progress of the negotiations. This attitude on the part of the Gujarat members has been regarded as one of indifference and is very strongly resented by the other members who are equally interested in the Bardoli question and on whose support the Gujarat members have always counted. Surely some of the members of our Council have to learn the dictum that "confidence begets confidence."

To-day's proceedings of the Council were very instructive, though not equally interesting. After a heated discussion Mr. Bole succeeded in getting his Bill amending the City of Bombay Municipal Act through all its stages. The Government opposition to the Bill was extremely mild and none, the except the Minister on the Government side part cipated in the discussion.

After the passage of this Bill the House resumed the adjourned discussion on Mr. Jog's resolution on the Land Revenue Policy of Government. Speaker after speaker urged the immediate necessity of overhauling the whole revenue policy of Government. As usual Mr. Anderson took the cudgels for Government, but his stereotyped arguments failed to bring any conviction. Discussion is still adjourned and it will be resumed on Thursday.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

POONA, July 31.

Having reassembled to-day the Bombay Legislative Council proceeded to discuss Mr. Bole's Bill amending the City of Bombay Municipal Act in a manner so as to do away with the fees of the members of the Standing Committee.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

At question time Mr. Asavale asked a series of questions about the mill strike in Bombay.

To one of the supplementary questions the General Member replied that Government were able to bring the parties together for negotiation, but the negotiations failed because the representatives of Labour Unions could not agree to the terms proposed.

After question time Rao Bahadur Kambli supported Mr. Bole's Bill. Many citizens would be forthcoming, he said, with enough sense of civic responsibility to work on the Standing Committee without taking any allowance for their work.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande lent his conditional support to the Bill. He wanted to know from the mover whether the latter proposed to discontinue the allowance once for all, or whether his Bill was a temporary measure.

Rao Bahadur Angadi supporting the Bill urged the necessity of deleting such a demoralising section from the Act.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik observed that the Standing Committee was not a commercial body, but it was a body in which public spirited persons ought to take active interest.

FEES FOR EFFICIENCY!

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the Bill. His argument was that the fees of the Standing Committee had to be retained in the interest of efficiency of that body.

The Bill was further supported by Messrs. Sardesai, Swaminarayan, Jitekar, Dr. Salunke and Mr. Baloch.

Government did not take much part in the discussion. The Minister for Local Self-Government argued that the Municipal Corporation was a body whose opinion had to be respected by the Council. The Corporation had considered the question threadbare and had given its considered opinion that the fees of the Standing Committee ought to be retained. After all the money belonged to the Corporation and it was only in the fitness of things that the voice of that body should be a guiding factor.

The Minister opposed the first reading of the Bill.

There was a division on the first reading which resulted in 52 members voting for and 33 against. The Bill was read the first time. The Bill then passed all the three readings with a few consequential amendments.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

After recess eight Bills were introduced by non-official members.

The House then proceeded to discuss matters of general public interest. Mr V. N. Jog of Dharwar moved his resolution regarding the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee the discussion of which was adjourned in the last session. The resolution reads as follows:—

"This Council disapproves of the resolution issued by Government on the report of the Committee and recommends to the Governor-in-Council that the Bill for the amendment of provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code relating to the principles of revising the assessment of land revenue should be drafted in consultation with non-official members of the Council before it is submitted to the Government of India for sanction."

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Jog laid emphasis on the urgent and immediate necessity of bringing the process of revision of the assessment of land revenue under closer and stricter regulation.

PRINCIPLE OF ASSESSMENT.

He then drew the attention of the House to the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and observed that a time had come for the recognition and operation of the principle that land revenue ought to be assessed on the basis of net profits and not on the basis either of rental value or of gross value.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik could not understand how it could be practicable to consult all the non-official members. There was almost unanimity of opinion, he said, that the land revenue system was antiquated and it had to be overhauled as early as possible. The Bardoli question had raised an issue which had very far-reaching effects.

THE REAL TEST.

Rao Saheb D. R. Patil moved an amendment to the effect that a Committee of five non-official members be consulted instead of all the non-official members. He maintained that the real test for determining the land revenue should be net profit.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik supported the resolution along with the amendment. In his opinion the resolution did not go far enough to solve the problem that was staring them in the face. He wished that a resolution should have been moved to overhaul the whole Land Revenue Code. The speaker then pointed out a number of anomalies contained in the Code and which were brought into broader relief in the Bardoli agitation.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi supporting the resolution argued that the land revenue system followed by Government was tending to create State landlordism. He agreed with the Land Revenue Assessment Committee that a net profit ought to be the basis of assessment and not rental value.

STATE OWNERSHIP.

Mr. Anderson, Settlement Commissioner, talked a good deal on the advantages of taking rental value as a basis of assessment of land revenue. Then he dilated at some length on the State ownership of land. If Government were not the owners of land, he said, the people would have to tear all their title-deeds because it could be then argued that Government had no right to grant what they did not own. The speaker then tried to reply to some of the arguments advanced by Prof. D. R. Gadgil in his articles appearing in "The Bombay Chronicle."

A point of order was raised by Mr Jairamdas Doulatram whether the speaker would reply to correspondents of newspapers in the House.

Discussion was in progress when the House rose for the day.

STEWARDS' CUP RACE

"NAVIGATOR" COMES FIRST

LONDON July 31.

Stewards Cup run over six furlongs at Goodwood to-day resulted as follows:—

NAVIGATOR ..... 1.
ENDOWMENT ..... 2.
STRANATHRO ..... 3.

Starting price betting:—Eight to one Navigator, ten to one Endowment twenty to one Stranathro. Sixteen ran. Won by two lengths; halflength separated second and third.—Reuter.

Calcutta, July 31.—It is understood that the Swarajis's will support the Bengal Tenancy Act which has been tabled for discussion in the present session of the Bengal Council.—A. P.

TERMS OF HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT

AGREEMENT ON MAJOR POINTS

MR. BHATT'S OFFER TO BE ACCEPTED

M. L. C.'S TO SEE MAHATMA AND VALLABHBHAI

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, July 31.

The latest information to hand shows that letters incorporating the provisional terms of an honourable settlement attempted to be reached on the Bardoli issue have already been exchanged between the Surat members and a responsible Government member, and that two M.L.C.'s left for Bardoli yesterday to secure Mahatmaji's and Vallabhbhai's agreement to these terms. The differences of opinion on the major issues are understood to have been composed, Government having made a friendly gesture. The nature of the enquiry outlined by Government in their to-day's communique seems to be favourably regarded by the members from the Surat District, as Government have now shown their readiness to agree to an alternative proposal that the Judicial Officer should be associated with a Revenue Officer throughout the enquiry in which case it would be his duty to give final decision on all disputed questions.

There are now one or two minor points on which agreement has not yet been reached.

MR. BHATT'S OFFER TO BE ACCEPTED.

It is understood that Government have promised to consider favourably the individual cases of the ten Talatis, Patels and licensees who have resigned on the Bardoli issue while on the other hand the Surat members are urging that these men should be reinstated. It has further come out that Government are prepared to accept the offer made by Mr. Bhatt. The Surat members are willing to stand surety for the money, but if the Government want cash they have to accept Mr. Bhatt's offer.

It is further understood that Government will be persuaded to pay compensation in cases where there has been injustice. All these small matters will be settled in a day or two after which the settlement will be officially announced. The members who have gone to Bardoli to consult Mahatmaji and Mr. Vallabhbhai, are expected back in Poona to-morrow. The Surat members will then see the Governor and negotiate their terms with him, after which an official communique on the terms of the settlement will be issued.

MR. NARIMAN LEAVES FOR AHMEDABAD.

TO CONSULT GANDHIJI

SURAT, July 31.

Messrs. Nariman and Haribhai Amin saw Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel this morning in connection with the settlement. Both left for Ahmedabad by the noon train with Swami Anand to consult Gandhiji.

Mr. Nariman declined to state anything, but said he only came in connection with the Bardoli Day celebrations at Surat. It is believed however that they have gone to Ahmedabad at Mr. Vallabhbhai's instance.—A. P.

BARDOLI PEASANTS' PLIGHT

MR. MARDY-JONES' QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Wellock put a series of questions regarding Bardoli royts, and said that they had no means of redress through representative institutions as regards the land-tax assessment.

Lord Winterton replied that they were entitled to make representations through their representatives in the Council.

Mr. Mardy-Jones said that none of the peasants was enfranchised and, therefore, had no representation.

Lord Winterton: "I am sure that a great many have a franchise."

Eventually the Speaker intervened.

Replying to Mr. Wellock, Lord Winterton agreed that probably a number of ryots in Bardoli Taluka were indebted to money lenders and pointed out that in every constituency in England people were indebted to money-lenders but that had nothing to do with the question of the rates of taxes.

REPRESENTATIONS FROM OFFICIALS.

Replying to questions, Lord Winterton emphasised that the Secretary of State would take cognisance of no representations from officials in India received otherwise than through the channels prescribed by the Rules.

OPIUM CONSUMPTION IN BENGAL.

Replying to another question Lord Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead had not received the report of the Bengal Government the Committee with regard to excessive consumption of opium in Calcutta, Baraidpore and Serampore, but would ask for copies and enquire into the matter.

Replying to a question drawing attention to the proposal of the excise authorities in Bengal to issue twenty new licenses for drugs and opium Lord Winterton said the matter was within the competence of the Governor and his Ministers.—Reuter.

BARDOLI DISCUSSIONS IN LONDON

MOVE TO COLLECT FUNDS FOR SATYAGRAHA

CALCUTTA, July 31.

A special cable to "Forward" says:—

At a meeting of the London branch of the Indian National Congress held on Saturday with Mr. Pulin Seal in the chair discussion took place on the Bardoli situation. It was resolved to convene a public meeting with Moulana Mahomed Ali as the principal speaker, and make further efforts to collect funds for Satyagraha.

The Secretary announced that £50 had been collected so far.

The meeting adopted a resolution supporting the Congress Committees in India in their determination to start no-tax campaign in selected parts of India as soon as the Bombay Government took to repression in Bardoli.—Free Press.

A FRESH BARDOLI SCANDAL

FLAGRANT PERVERSION OF LAW
(From A Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, July 30.

The Resident Magistrate of Bardoli who has already distinguished himself by his deal in convicting Satyagrahis has added one more achievement to his record by sentencing an innocent volunteer of Golan to one month's imprisonment. The grossly irregular and haphazard manner in which forfeiture notices were and still are served in the Bardoli Taluka has been a matter of burning scandal, and has brought no small amount of well merited ridicule on the Bardoli Revenue officials. The notices were seldom if at all properly pasted but were simply stuck on the walls of the houses or sometimes on the trunk of the nearest tree, sometimes, long after the date on which they expired, and not unoften at the wrong house, by means of thorns only to be blown away by the wind the next moment. Sometimes a sheaf of a dozen or more of these notices would be stuck in this manner at a single house, the notice referring to the owner of the house not being included in the sheaf! Nor were the notices free from gross inaccuracies. Again, the persons against whom these notices were served very often illiterate and required the notices to be read out and explained to them, especially for instance when they happened to be ignorant old women without any relations or members of backward classes like Dublas.

MR. GOPALJI CONVICTED.

In view of all these facts volunteers as a general practice explained to the Khatedars these notices, and rescued them when they found them in danger of being blown away by the breeze or otherwise lost, since the Khatedars concerned dared not stir out of their houses in day time owing to the dread of the Pathan-Japti-Regime and consequently would be unaware of their having been affixed on their houses. Sometimes the defaulter would be away from home and so the volunteers brought these notices to their camp to be kept there till the persons concerned, or again the Khatedar on whom the notice was served would himself bring the notice to the Satyagraha Camp to have it explained to him and would leave it there to be filed. The practice was well known and no objection to it was ever taken by the authorities.

But recently Gopalji a volunteer from Golan was charged under Section 173 I. P. Code for "intentionally removing notices lawfully affixed by a public servant". Gopalji while refusing to offer defence pleaded not guilty to the charge explaining in his written statement how he had removed the notices in accordance with the usual practice of the Satyagrahi Volunteers, under instructions from his Camp, not with the idea of preventing it from reaching the persons concerned but on the contrary of explaining the same to them, and keeping a record of them, at the camp. The Public Prosecutor, Diwan Bahadur Thakorram who is reported to be the author of that ingenious suggestion to the Government that while the doors of the houses may not be smashed or broken to effect entry into them for making attachments, they may with impunity be unhinged, and who had especially come down from Surat to conduct the prosecution, however, argued that the defendant's plea could not hold good "since forfeiture notices were published not merely for the information of the person on whom they were served but for the general information of the public", and further that since his act was part of a "systematic campaign of the Satyagrahis to put obstacles in the legal steps taken by the Government for the collection of Land Revenue" he should be convicted. The Resident Magistrate agreeing with the Public Prosecutor sentenced Gopalji to one month's simple imprisonment!

GLARING OMISSION.

One would have thought that in view of the fact that the accused was not defending himself, the trying Magistrate would at least require the prosecution to adduce some proof to substantiate his contention that the notices were removed with the object of explaining them to the persons concerned as stated by the accused in his written statement but with the express intention of preventing them from being served upon the defaulters but this the prosecution did not even attempt and the one person whose evidence could be deemed as conclusive viz the person on whom the notice was served and who would thus be the most important witness from the view point of the prosecution was not called upon to give evidence at all.

Again one wonders what the Magistrate could mean by reiterating in his written Judgment that since "these notices were to be published by affixing one copy at the defaulters' dwelling place "all the persons concerned may read these notices but none should remove them (including the notice affixed on the defaulter's house) from the place where they were affixed." As any one with the slightest acquaintance with the provisions of the Land Revenue Code knows the copy of the forfeiture notice affixed at the defaulter dwelling-place is intended for the information of the defaulter concerned and anybody may do anything with it so long as the defaulter in question has no objection to it. The information to the public is supplied by affixing copies of the notices at different places in the village easily accessible to the villagers. If the Bardoli Magistrate's plea is accepted it would follow that even the defaulter concerned may not remove the notice affixed on his house for the purpose of getting it explained to him or taking it to his counsel for any irregularities that there may be in it which to say the least, is most absurd. And in this case there was actually a circumstance in connection with one of the notices served which could not but have puzzled and perplexed the defaulter concerned. For, whereas in the copy that was kept in the official record the revenue due was calculated at a lower rate, as a result of the defaulter's land having been transferred to a lower group in the process of regrouping of villages, the revenue due shown in the notice affixed at the defaulting Khatedar's house stood at a higher figure according to the rate of assessment previous to the regrouping. And it was nothing short of ridiculousness to convict a person for removing such a notice, in the absence of any complaint in this respect from the defaulter in question and in the face of the contention of the accused that he removed them so that they might be carefully preserved in the Ashram and fully explained to the persons concerned.

POWERS PREPARING FOR ANOTHER WAR

INDIAN LEADERS' MANIFESTO

LAHORE, July 31.

A number of Congressmen, labour leaders and others headed by Lala Dunichand, Bar-at-Law, in a manifesto call upon the people to hold demonstrations against future war which they allege the governing classes in Western Europe are preparing for. They declare that India has nothing to do with the coming war and that Russia, Afghanistan and all the neighbouring nations are their friends. To side with Imperialism in the next war would only mean helping to strenthen their chains and to rivet them on other free nations of the world.—A. P.

BOMBARDMENT OF FLOWERS

"ITALIA" EXPEDITIONISTS' HOME-COMING

LONDON July 31.

Rome.—Bombardment fith flowers and enthusistic singing of the Facist Hymn on the arrival of the members of the "Italia" expedition at the frontier town of Trento testified to the public reaction to the accusations abroad against the members of expedition. Even a more enthusiastic reception was given on their subsequent arrival at Verona, where the travellers were welcomed by Commander Pienozzi, representing the Naval Undersecretary.—Reuter.

ACUTE TORY CABINET CRISIS?

"JIX" CALLED UPON TO EXPLAIN.

LONDON, July 31.

Political correspondents of the morning newspapers are paying close attention to the Cabinet situation over the question of the safeguarding of industries. It is understood that the question of collective responsibility of Cabinet Ministers for decisions formally made will be raised at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet when Sir William Joynson-Hicks may be called upon to explain his action.

The Liberal newspaper "Daily Chronicle" reports, an "acute Cabinet crisis" and says that Mr. Amery is reported to have tendered his resignation, but has been asked to reconsider it.—Reuter.

(In this connection it should be noted, that Sir William Joynson-Hicks, speaking at Romsey on July 29 said that between now and the General Election the Conservative Party would have seriously to consider an extension of the policy of safeguarding to the iron and steel industries.)

STARTLING DISCLOSURES IN "HERALD" CASE

MISSING VOUCHERS AND MYSTERIOUS ENTRIES

"A REGULAR LOOT"

MR. BHARUCHA'S LETTER TO DIRECTORS

LACK OF AUTHORITY FOR MONEY TRANSFERRED TO MR HORNIMAN'S ACCOUNT

Startling disclosures of alleged irregularities and discrepancies in the management of the "Indian National Herald" were made on behalf of the petitioners at the adjourned hearing of the petition for winding up the National Newspapers (India) Ltd., (proprietors of the "Indian National Herald") filed by the Eastern News Agency came up before Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp at the Bombay High Court on Tuesday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Counsel for the petitioners, at the outset drew His Lordship's attention to the fact that the local newspapers had published reports of the previous hearings of the petition. Counsel did not know whether the Court would continue to allow the press to report the proceedings, which was a chamber matter.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on behalf of the Company held that the case was a purely chamber matter and hence the press should not be allowed to report it.

Mr. Munshi: As a matter of fact my learned friend's paper reported proceedings more fully than other papers on the last occasion!

His Lordship observed that the proceedings having been reported upto a certain point, he did not see why the press should not be allowed to report further. He asked if Sir Chimanlal had any objections to conduct the case in open Court.

Sir Chimanlal declared that it was not a matter of public interest that the press should be allowed to report it. He said a misunderstanding has occurred on the last occasion and the press was allowed. But this time they could be ordered by the Court not to report the proceedings.

His Lordship put an end to further discussion by saying that there was no harm if the case was reported.

"GROSS MISMANAGEMENT."

Mr. Munshi addressing the Court submitted an affidavit made by Mr. J. Turner, a chartered accountant in the firm of the petitioners. The affidavit was a report regarding the state of the Company's books as found out by Mr. Turner. Basing his arguments on this affidavit Mr. Munshi contended that the financial condition of the Company was insolvent from June 1927 and it continued to be so up to date. The Company made very heavy losses and was likely to make losses even if it continued to work. In June, two of the directors, Messrs. B. T. Desai and V. A. Desai reported that while the monthly expenses of the Company were about Rs. 38,440, the income was about Rs. 22,571 so that there was a net loss of Rs. 17,513 per month to the Company. Further the report made by Mr. Turner on the inspection of the Company's books revealed gross mismanagement which was one of the grounds for His Lordship to consider the equity and fairness of passing a winding up order.

DEBENTURE-HOLDERS' POSITION.

Mr. Munshi's next point was that the debenture holders' position required investigation in the interest of unsecured creditors. Counsel said in June 1927 charges had to be given on different assets of the Company for small amounts and the directors had to stand guarantee for the repayments of the loans taken by the Company and the directors took first lien on the assets of the Company for such guarantee. Here counsel quoted the following passage from Mr. Turner's affidavit:—

"From the books of account inspected by me it appears that the Company experienced financial difficulties from the beginning of the year 1927 and in order to meet with them the Directors of the Company stood guarantee and on the 26th Februray 1927 at a meeting of the Board of Directors the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved that as it may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company that the Directors may have to stand surety for payment against articles and materials received for the purpose of the Company. The Company is liable for all such payments and on any occasion if the Director or Directors have to make any payment the Company undertakes to make good the amount to him or them."

FIRST LIEN TO DIRECTORS.

The pecuniary condition of the Company did not seem to improve and by June 1927 the liability appears to have increased and a charge was given to Messrs. Narandas Rajaram on the stock of paper of the Company as security for the sum of Rs. 5,000 advanced by them to the Company. The Secretary was also empowered to raise money from time to time to meet the expenses of the Company and a resolution of the Board was passed on the 8th June 1927 giving a first lien to the Directors of the Company on all the Company's assets for payments made or to be made by the Directors against articles and materials purchased by the Company and for payment of which the Directors had stood or would stand as surety. The Resolution was as follows:—

"Resolved that as it may be necessary for the purposes of carrying on the business of the Company that the Directors may have to stand surety for payments against articles and materials received for the purposes of the Company, the Company is liable for such payment and if on any occasion any Director or Directors have to make any payment or payments the Company undertakes to make good the amount to him or them and that he or they shall have a first lien of the Company's assets till such amount as may be owing to him or them is repaid. This cancels the resolution passed by circular dated 23rd February and continues at the meeting held on February 26th."

NO ASSETS.

Further Mr. Munshi said that the Company was incurring a loss of roughly Rs. 17,000 a month. In this connection he quoted the following passage from Mr. Turner's affidavit:—

"In October 1927 the position of the Company was as follows:—

"The Company had sustained a loss of about Rupees two lacs as appears from the Company's Audited Balance Sheet as at 31st October 1927. All the tngible assets of the Company had been fully charged to the hilt with the result that the Company had absolutely no assets. There was a charge in favour of the Central Bank of India for a loan of about Rs. 12,000 on the Company's stock of paper. There was a charge in favour of H. H. Jagadguru Sankarcharia for a loan of Rs. 5,000 on Company's Lino Type machine Gest Duplicator. There was a charge in favour of Mansukhlal Chhaganlal for a loan of Rs. 5,000 on Company's Lino Type Model No. 4 (Triflex No. 6912). There was in favour of R. B. Lotwalla a charge on the Company's fixtures furniture and all electric fittings for a large sum due to Mr. Lotwalla. Charges were created on the Company's Advertisement outstandings on sums due to B. N. Maheshri and and Osman Sobani. Messrs. Torlief Ahlsand, the paper merchant, were pressing for payment of moneys due to them and were threatening to stop the supply of paper to the Company. Mr. Latwalla also served the Company with copies of the Petition and Affidavit and threatened to wind up the Company but he was kept quiet by two of the Directors who guaranteed payment of the part of the amount due to him. There was a large amount due to several Directors of the Company who had either guaranteed payment or paid on behalf of the Company and who had lien on the Company's properties for their liabilities."

Such was the position of the Company when on 2nd December 1927 the Board passed a Resolution to raise a sum of rupees one lac by the issue of First Mortgage Debentures "constituting first and floating charge upon the plant, machinery, furniture assets, property, goods moveables and things and effects" of the Company; it appears that the Directors of the Company knew well that they had no assets to mortgage as well as all their assets had been heavily incumbered."

WERE DEBENTURES LEGALLY JUSTIFIED?

The above being the state of affairs Mr. Munshi contended that the position of the depenture holders required investigation. Even Mr. K. F. Nariman, one of the Company's Directors, seemed to have doubted the legality of issuing debentures as he on December 4, 1927 addressed a letter to the Company's solicitors in which he said: "When this question, (namely, the question of debentures) was first raised in the Board, I wanted to be quite sure of the legal position whether under our present financial circumstances, with practically no assets, we can be justified in law to raise debentures as I understood debentures were usually raised against the assets of the Company, etc., etc..... I did not like to commit myself with making sure of the legal position..... etc."

Another Director of the Company Mr. B. T. Desai by his letter of the 9th June 1928 also questioned the legality of such a trust deed in view of the resolution of the Board creating a lien on the Company's properties for their liability incurred on behalf of the Company and his letter runs as follows:—

I learnt from Mr. Kabadi that a trust deed is excuted. There was a resolution of the Board creating their lien on the Company's properties for their liability incurred on behalf of the Company. I do not know what is done to remove that charge. Do the Trustees of the Debenture holders know that?

MISSING VOUCHERS.

Coming to the state of affairs of the Company, Counsel submitted a more hopelessly insolvent condition could not be imagined. The position was that the Company during its 19 months' work had incurred a loss of Rs. 2,26,000 and nothing had been shown to the Court that by continuation of the Company there was a likelihood of the loss being wiped out and any profits accruing.

Commenting upon what he called "gross mismanagement" of the Company, Counsel said, the Company was managed as if it was a private purse rather than a joint stock company. Counsel pointed out to His Lordship a passage in the affidavit of Mr. Turner in which he alleged vouchers to the extent of bout Rs. 60,000 were missing. The passage read:

"With reference to the management of affairs of the Company I have already stated it was not possible for me to go through the accounts within two days. I, however, find that the Auditor of the Company has made an interim Report on the 23rd December 1927. That report, however, is not in the Auditor's file. The Auditors of the Company made further report on 21st May 1928, the Auditors have made reference to their Interim Report of December 1927. The Auditors have with their letter of 25th June 1928 sent to the Company a list of the important vouchers which were missing and incomplete. The said letter and the said list are hereto annexed and marked "D".

The total amount comprised in the sai missing vouchers comes to over Rs. 60,000. It also appears that in the month of January 1928 a committee was formed consisting of Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, B. G. Horniman, B. T. Desai, B. F. Bharucha and others to go into all matters of the alleged irregularities and past accounts and by a Resolution passed at the meeting of the Board on 18th January 1928 Mr. B. F. Bharucha was requested and empowered to investigate the whole question of accounts in the office and the methods of management and to make recommendations which it was resolved should be accepted as instructions on behalf of the Board by the Managing Editor and by the staff. It was further resolved on 13th March 1928 that no cheques should be drawn without the approval of Mr. B. F. Bharucha.

"A REGULAR LOOT."

It appears that Mr. B. F. Bharucha found some items showing gross irregularities and mismanagement of the Company and on taking inspection of some of the books of account of the Company. He described the management as "a regular loot." His letter dated 18th April 1928 to the Directors of the Company runs as follows:—

"To The Directors and Trustees of The National Herald.

I have addressed four letters on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th and drawn your urgent attention to the regular loot that has been going on in the paper account, distributing account and immediate necessity of giving possession to Debenture Holders but you are fully dallying matters and are continuing the present management for which the responsibility rests with you and your Managing Director.

For my part I have shown leakages in every department. I have shown how "Herald" has been robbed. It can be saved. You will be failing in your duty if you don't take courage in both hands and put the management in tried and trusted hands."

Counsel also quoted from the affidavit of Mr. Turner the following:—

Mr. V. A. Desai who is also one of the Directors of the Company complained seriously about the management of the Company. His letter of 9th January 1928 runs as follows:—

"I have got a list of alleged misappropriations and some shady transfer entries of certain bills, as also have heard of numerous cheques being dishonoured and I believe it is absolutely necessary that the Board should know all that officially."

RESULT OF MR. BHARUCHA'S ENQUIRY.

As a result of the inquiry made by Mr. Bharucha it appears that a resolution was passed for the prosecution of Anantram Vaikunthram. This resolution dated the 14th March 1928 runs as follows:—

"Resolved that C. T. Lakhia (Solicitor) be and is hereby requested to instruct Mr. B.T. Desai or Mr. K.F. Nariman as the case may be to institute criminal proceedings against Anantram Vaikunthram. If both of this refuse to act then to instruct Mr. C. F. Kanga or any other lawyer."

Anantram Vaikunthram was a collector of all bills and advertisements charges. No action was taken against him as resolved. The Bill collector and cashier of the Company Sabnis, Panvelkar also on the staff were sometime afterwards dismissed from the service of the Company.

For more discrepancies in the accounts, Counsel pointed out passage from Mr. Turner's second affidavit. They were:—

"I can trace no record of amounts due in respect of salaries and wages since 31-10-27. Only payments on account have been made since that date. Cash accounts, advertisements charges and sales have been written up to date. The journal recording other transaction of the Company has not been entered since 30-10-27. The general ledger has been partially written up to 30-4-27. In view of the incomplete records, it is not possible to ascertain the trading results of the Company for any period since 30-10-27, nor to prepare a balance sheet showing the assets and liabilities of the Company at any time since that date."

"DEBENTURES:—I have prepared and attach a schedule of debentures issued according to the Company's register of debenture holders. The total issue to date amounts to Rs. 89,300. The debenture account in the General Ledger has been only partly written up, and I am therefore unable to agree the register total with books of account. So far as I am able to trace, however, cash has been received for debentures issued for approximately Rs. 34,000. The balance of approximately Rs. 55,000 has apparently been issued for some consideration other than cash. I am unable to trace from the books of account or from the minute books containing the minute of allotment, the nature of this other consideration.

PERSONAL ACCOUNTS:—There are certain credits to these accounts which I am unable to vouch. For example—on Jodrnal 103, October 31st, there is a sum of Rs. 5,000 transferred from "Loans account to the Company" to the credit of Mr. B. G. Horniman's personal account. The narrative to the item states "Cash received from H. H. the Maharaja of Nabha, on May 7th, 1927, now transferred to Mr. Horniman as per his orders." I am unable to trace any authority or voucher for this transfer.

There are various other items credited to Mr. Horniman's personal account for which I am unable to trace a voucher or other explanation. For example,—there is a receipt in the cash book for Rs. 3,500 marked as Mr. Suleman's cheque which has been credited to personal account.

The books are very much in arrears, have been irregularly kept, and there is a lack of detail, narrative and supporting vouchers which make the transactions difficul to understand and trace, as my examination has therefore not been by any means complete."

CO.'S DEALINGS AFTER FILING OF PETITION.

Coming to the next point, Counsel said, the Company had transacted certain dealings after the petition for the winding up order was filed in the High Court on 5th June. On 14th June 1928, the Company pledged certain goods as security to Mr. Ginwalla, and then to the Central Bank. Then on the 4th of July they again pledged certain assets of the Company to Vurdhman Bros. for Rs. 2,500. Counsel submitted that that if an order was made for the Company to be wound up the pledges above mentioned would 'ipso facto' become null and void and there will be a large sum in the hands of the official liquidator for distributing among the general body of creditors.

GROUNDS FOR WINDING UP.

Concluding his arguments Mr. Munshi urged for a speedy winding up order of the Company on these grounds: First that the Company had been so grossly mismanaged that it did not inspire confidence and secondly the position of the debenture holders required investigation as to whether there had been any fraud or dishonesty. From the circumstances revealed, Counsel was led to believe that the directors and debenture holders were practically one and the same.

Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad opposing the petition said that Mr. Munshi had introduced several matters of prejudice. For example he had referred to the alleged mismanagement, as if, it could be made the ground for a winding up order. These irregularities were commonly met with in many commercial firms including Government offices. The question of management was an irrelevant matter. Mr. Kabadi's affidavit showed that the directors of the Company had from time to time considered how to remedy these irregularities, but this was an internal matter which, Counsel held, could not be introduced.

PROS & CONS OF WINDING UP ORDER.

Further Counsel said, a forced winding up would really benefit nobody and that was the view taken by a large number of creditors of the Company. Out of Rs. 1,35500 creditors, only creditors to the extent of Rs. 8,000 were in favour of the winding up. The majority did not consider it in their interests to compulsorily wind up the Company. The Company had support of a large number of creditors to the extent of Rs. 67,000 and Counsel contended this was the only consideration that should weigh with the Court. As against the wishes of a large majority of unsecured creditors and dissenting minority, Counsel submitted, the Court should agree with the wishes of the former.

Mr. Pandya on behalf of the supporting creditors put forward the same plea.

Mr. Somji and Mr. Lalkaka appeared for other creditors in support of the winding up petition.

His Lordship reserved orders till Friday next.

BELGAUM BRIBERY CASES

POLICE OFFICIALS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

BELGAUM, July 30.

Rao Bahadur Palekar, Special Magistrate, who is trying the these cases of alleged bribery and extortion by police officials has committed them to the sessions. The sessions court, Belgaum, has fixed 10th September for hearing the cases.

In the first of these cases there are ten accused including Mr. Ring, Dy. Superintendent of Police, Mr. Turner, lately Inspector of Police and Mr. Moghe, Inspector of Police. The police officials are charged under sections 120 B, 161 163 I P.C. and the other seven under the same sections read with section 114 I.P.C.

In the second case Mr. Ring is charged under section 384, 161 and 213 I.P.C.

In the third case Mr. Turner is charged under section 161 and section 420 I.P.C.—A. P.

STUDENTS' FIRED UPON

TENSE SITUATION IN A NGALORE

BANGALORE, July 31.

The students' strike assumed serious proportions yesterday the strikers having succeeded in getting out nearly 3,000 boys from all the educational institutions in the city. These marched to the Dewan's residence in a body and later proceeded to the headquarters of the Secretariat Offices the more turbulent elements among them indulging in excesses like stone-throwing and otherwise creating a panic.

The situation getting out of police control a detachment of the Mysore Lancers was called to disperse the mob. In a bayonet march that followed several strikers sustained serious injuries. The mob, Bank obstructing all traffic. Information was brought late in the evening that the leaders were just then set at liberty. The mob forthwith formed a triumphant procession with the released leaders and marched to the school compound but to its consternation the Ganapati idol which was replaced by Executive orders the previous day had been removed by unknown persons. The mob became excited and attempted to make inquiries at Khan Bahadur Abbaskhan's residence opposite the school compound, but news was brought that the Khan Bahadur had been having in reserve nearly fifty armed men for emergency purposes. The house was locked in front, but as the mob approached it, six or seven shots were fired at the crowd from the top storey by unknown persons.

LANCERS CALLED BACK.

Hearing the report nearly 10,000 people gathered in front of Abbaskhan's house from which the shots were fired. The Lancers were again called and with their help the police entered Abbaskan's house and arrested three Mahomedans who were hiding. They were in possession of five revolvers and numerous lathis and sticks. Another Mahomedan cycling with a loaded rifle in the street behind Abbaskhan's house was also waylaid and arrested by the polic who were now learnt that several fanatics escaped before a search could be effected.

The whereabouts of the Khan Bahadur are not yet known. A tense situation prevails throughout the city. 55 Hindus have so far been admitted into hospital with bullet wounds and of these ten are in precarious condition. Magisterial inquirise commenced last night and are still proceeding.—A. P.

MORE ADMITTED IN HOSPITAL

ARMED PICKETS POSTED

BANGALORE, July 31.

Reports of stray acts of violence continue to be received from the disturbed city area. The latest hospital report says that more wounded have been admitted this morning, of whom three Muslims and three Hindus are in a precarious condition. Armed pickets have been posted at the hospital, the Dewan's residence, the public offices and all important junctions. Khan Bahadur Abbaskhan's house from which shots were fired last night remains under military guard.

The Inspector General of Police and several senior state officers sustained injuries. A general panic continues and all Hindu shops remain closed.—A. P.

OLYMPIC GAMES

THROWING HAMMER

LONDON, July 30

Amsterdam.—The following are the results of the final of the Throwing-Hammer: Ocallaghan (Ireland) 1, distance 51.39 metres; Skoeld (Sweden) second 51.29 metres; and Black (America) 49.03 metres.

WEIGHT-LIFTING.

The following are the final placings in weight-lifting: Germany 24 and a half points. France 19. Austria 16-1/2. Italy 13. Holland 8, Egypt six.—Reuter's Special.

HAMID'S FAILURE

LONDON July 31

Amsterdam.—In Olympic games Hamid (India) did not qualify for hundred and ten metres hurdles.—Reuter.

SIR M. HAILEY AS U. P. GOVERNOR

WHY HE WILL NOT BE POPULAR?

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

The *Pioneer* writes. The appointment of Sir Malcolm Hailey as the Governor of the United Provinces will not be a popular one. It is difficult to understand why a Punjab brand Indian Civilian is superior to that produced by the United Provinces. There can be, of course no question of Sir Malcolm Hailey's ability. He is probably one of the most brilliant men the Indian Civil Service has ever produced. Sir Malcolm is definitely known to be a deliver in the necessity of upholding the worst features of the present regime and a definite opponent of the grant of Dominion status. Such a man, however, able cannot be heartily welcomed in the United Provinces.—A. P.

LAHORE NOT SURPRISED

PUNJAB CIVILIANS' ELEVATION TO GOVERNORSHIP

LAHORE, July 31.

The news of the appointment of Sir Malcolm Hailey as Governor of the United Provinces and of Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency as Governor of the Punjab has not come as a surprise in the capital city of the Punjab, where it was expected. Although many among Europeons and Indians will regret Sir Malcolm Hailey's departure from the Punjab which he has administered with outstanding ability he will be the recipient of many congratulations on his elevation to the senior governorship of the United Provinces.

SIR G. DE MONTMORENCY'S CLAIM.

People will equally welcome Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency's appointment as Governor of the Punjab where he has been popular as the Vice-Chancellor of the University and on account of his charming personality. As Finance Member, his relations with the non-official members of the Punjab Council have been extremely cordial. In official circles he has been looked upon as Sir Malcolm Hailey's right hand man in all administrative problems. Sir Geoffrey is 51 and unmarried and has been Finance Member of the Punjab since 1926. With the appointment of Sir Malcolm Hailey and Montmorency three Punjab civilians will now hold governorships in North and Central India, Sir Montagu Butler having already held Governorship of the Central Provinces.—A. P.

A London Reuter's Message says:—Mr. Alexander Montagu Stow has been appointed Member of Executive Council Punjab.

LONDON, July 30.

Warsaw.—The Polish Air Force fliers Lieutenant Kalina and Lieutenant Szalas started on Monday from Demblin on a flight to Baghdad and Cairo and back to Warsaw in a Fokker plane.—Reuter.

NO TERRITORIAL AMBITIONS IN CHINA"

SIR A CHAMBERLAIN'S ASSURANCE

BRITAIN PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE COMMERCIAL TREATY

EARLY REDUCTION OF BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA

LONDON, July 30.

Replying to the debate on the Foreign Office Estimates in the House of Commons, Sir A. Chamberlain dealt with the question of China and emphasised that Britain still adhered to the spirit inspiring the declarations of December 1926 and January 1927, and had no territorial ambitions in China, and desired friendly relations with Chinese Government. He pointed out that negotiations had failed with the Government of Nanking in connection with the Nanking incidents. Yet the Nanking Government, failing to secure their terms from Britain, offered almost immediately the terms which were acceptable to Britain and to the United States.

Sir A. Chamberlain considered that the Nanking incident must be settled, and the Nanking Government must accept responsibility for all that had occurred, after which Britain would be ready to discuss the necessary changes and the question of Treaty revision. For instance Britain would be quite prepared to negotiate a commercial treaty. He foreshadowed a further reduction of British troops in China before long.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT

FORMER ADHERES TO 1922 DECLARATION

Regarding Egypt, Sir A. Chamberlain said that Britain adhered to the declaration of 1922. Whatever form of Government the Egyptian King and people established, Egypt must take account of those reservations and satisfy Britain regarding that until such time—if time ever comes when they would be prepared to make a treaty with Britain on the only basis on which any responsible Government would ever consent to negotiate. He pointed out that in the last resort British troops in Egypt had to maintain order. He did not think that the present time was opportune for any fresh treaty negotiations.

ANTI-WAR PACT

SIR AUSTIN TO SIGN IT IN ARRIS IN SEPTEMBER

Sir A. Chamberlain dealing with the American Anti-War Pact, which he hoped to sign at Paris himself in September, said there was also the question of disarmament in connection with which the recent Anglo-French conversations had succeeded in finding a compromise regarding naval issues, and he was about to communicate it to other principal naval powers. He expected that the first discussion of his proposals would be by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission themselves. He said the Kellogg Pact was the recognition of the horrors of war and of the fact that war was a thing to which recourse was only to be had in the last resort. He expressed the opinion that how much more it would be so depended on how the rest of the world thought that the United States were going to judge the action of aggressor—whether they were going to help or hinder him in his aggression.

Sir A. Chamberlain, assured the House that the Dominions were the first recipients of Government's confidence regarding the Pact. As regards the reservations contained in the British reply, he referred to America's adherence to Monroe Doctrine, and said there were certain parts of the world where Britain too had a Monroe Doctrine because the integrity and security of those countries formed part of the Empire's defence.

FOREIGN OFFICE VOTE AGREED TO.

The House of Commons agreed to Foreign Office vote.—Reuter.

LONDON-INDIA AERIAL ROUTE

PROSPECTS OF CAPE ROUTE

LONDON, July 30.

The House of Commons, in the course of debate on Air Estimates, Sir Samuel Hoare said that Government was trying to develop Imperial Air Communications not only towards the actual Air lines, but also towards making life better and more prosperous in the remote parts of the Empire.

As regards the London-India route, Government was constantly engaged in conversation with the Persian Government. He saw no reason to withdraw the statement that the route ought to be working to the scheduled time from April 1929. Once the India route was started, the next principal route would be all-red line to Cape Town. He was in touch with the Colonial Office and the Governments concerned. He would see whether before the end of this Parliament he could make a start on the route.

He stressed, that it would be the most unwise policy for any Secretary of State to carry the main burdens of the route, the main benefits of which accrued to the Government of the countries through which it passed. He stated clearly that if in the future the British taxpayer called on him to pay a subsidy for the route, Governments along the route must do their full share and only call on Britain to make up the deficiency.—Reuter.

AVIATION SERVICES BETWEEN EGYPT AND EAST AFRICA

PROPOSALS UNDER CONSIDERATION OF COLONIALS OFFICE

LONDON, July 30.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir Samuel Hoare stated that no civil line of aviation services was yet being regularly operated in any British or African Dependencies. Proposals for a regular service between Egypt and East Africa with its possible extension to the South were now being considered by the Colonial Office in conjunction with the Air Ministry, and no proposals had yet been formulated for financial assistance to this service.—Reuter.

MUDIDIH COLLIERY ACCIDENT

MR. MARDY JONES' PLUCKY FIGHT IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 30.

There were sharp encounters between Earl Winterton and Mr. Mardy Jones in the House of Commons, on the latter's questions in connection with the accident in the Mudidih colliery in April 1928. Mr. Mardy Jones suggested that the policy of Government of India was to delay sending the report of Inquiry regarding that, although it was an urgent matter to the British miners to see justice done. Lord Winterton warmly denied the suggestion and said the Government of India were dealing very expeditiously with the matter. Mr. Mardy Jones drew attention to the refusal to permit the General Secretary of the Indian Colliery Employees' Union to visit the place of the accident, and suggested that this was contrary to the Indian Mines Act of 1923. Lord Winterton expressed the opinion that the General Secretary was not entitled to enter a mine until it had been inspected by proper authorities.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MINES.

Mr. Mardy Jones retorted that he would raise the subject on Friday. Subsequently Mr. Mardy Jones suggested that in view of the fact that "India is the brightest jewel in the British Crown", the employment of women underground in coal-mines should be abolished forthwith, not a decade hence. Lord Winterton said that he hoped eventually such employment would progressively be abolished.—Reuter.

ENHANCED SCHOOL FEES

BELGAUM'S EMPHATIC PROTEST

BELGAUM, July 30.

A crowded meeting held here last night with Mr. Belvi: M.L.A., in the chair, passed a resolution recording an emphatic protest against the proposed enhancement of school and college fees.

Mr Marathe exhorted the students to create a Bardoli in each school by totally refusing to pay the enhanced fees.—A. P.

MASS MEETING AT KURLA

AGENT'S LETTER CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY

As announced by the Strike Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union a mass meeting of Railwayworkers of the G. I. P. was held at Kurla on Saturday evening when Mr. Jhabwala presided. Great excitement prevailed in the meeting. Mr. Jhabwala in the course of his speech discussed the Agent's reply to the various demands of the men which was proved to be highly unsatisfactory and provocative of danger of the impending trouble on the line. He also explained to the men another reply from the Agent on the revred rules of medical examination of workshopmen which he duly received and demanded that there should be total cancellation of medical examination. He appealed to the workers to organise and to immediately become members of the Unions, as to give resistance an case the Railway management did not concede the men's proper and just demands. Thereafter Mr. Rele discussed the present situation of the workers and criticised the action of the Railway Management. Messrs Zunmiram and Nandurbarkar also addressed the meeting.

Thereafter the resolutions which were passed by the Matunga Workers on 26th inst. were unanimously passed.

BOMBAY RESOLUTIONS ENDORSED

PLEA FOR 100 P. C. ORGANISATION

A mass meeting of Railwayworkers of the G. I. P. was held at Karjat on Saturday evening when Mr. Bhat was in chair. Messrs Bradley and Purandare from Bombay attended the meeting. Mr. Bradley discussed the present situation of the workers and advised the men for 100 per cent organisation to achieve the victory. He stated he was sure that the men's victory was in their own hands. A large membership of the Union was the only way to bend down the Management and to grant men's demands. Mr. Purandare discussed the Agent's reply and pointed out the high-handedness of the Management. He appealed to the workers to strengthen the Union by joining at once. Thereafter the Bombay resolutions were unanimously supported.

At the end large number of men were enrolled and the meeting terminated.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

As managed by the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union to held meetings all ove rthe line for agitating the cause, two general meetings of Railwaymen of the G. I. P. will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the evening one at Parel Workshop Compound in Bombay and the other at Shahabad when the reply to the men's demands from the Agent will be explained. Resolutions pertaining to the same will also be adopted.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF UNIONS

As proposed by the Joint meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of G. I. P. Railway General Employees' Union, general meeting of the members of both the Unions will be held on Thursday (the 2nd inst.) at 6 p.m. in Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel for the announcement of amalgamation of both the Unions into one Union and to circulate the same among all the centres of the Union in a similar term.

BOMBAY AND JAMSHEDPURE STRIKES

SHAREBROKERS' APPEAL FOR SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT

The following letter was sent by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to the Millowners' Association and the Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd. on the 26th July, 1928:

Gentlemen,—In view of the great economic and financial loss which the textile and steel industry is suffering by the prolongation of the present strike, my Association desires to appeal to you that some satisfactory ending may be brought about. I am therefore writing this to inquire whether there is still a reasonable hope of arriving at a settlement. It is certain that the strikers by blindly following their leaders' advice have alienated the sympathy of the public. No doubt, a last effort at friendly mediation of independent arbitration, if successful, would be highly appreciated by the classes most intimately affected by the industry, while the citizens of Bombay in general would breathe a sign of relief at the happy ending.

Under the circumstances, my Association will be glad to learn your own opinion in the matter."

GEN. NOBILE LEAVES FOR ITALY

ENTHUSI

LONDON, July 30.

Copenhagen.—General Nobile and his party continued their journey to Italy and were seen off by the Italian Minister and other members of the Diplomatic Corps. Two-hundred members of the Italian colony who gave them an ovation presented them with bouquets and gave Fascist salute.—Reuter's Special.

A [illegible]

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The problem of wage depression is of special interest in India. The vast mass of the consumers of industrial products are manual labourers and unless their standard of living is raised they are given increasing wages for the purpose there must be insufficient demand and consequent slump in industry. If the Bombay mill-owners are wise and take a long sighted view they will not seek a suicidal short cut out of their industrial depression in the reduction of the mill workers' standard of life which apart from other consideration would be fatal to his efficiency.—Yours etc.

J. NATESAN.

Bombay July 22

B[illegible]

SYMPATHY.

The following resolution has been forwarded by the Managing Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Employees' Union to the S. I. R. workers now on strike:—"The B. B. and C. I. Rly. Employees' Union deeply sympathises with the S. I. R. workers in their struggle against capitalism for the assertion of their long-forgotten rights and privileges and wishes the every success. This meeting strongly condemns the action of the Police and the Magistrate in harassing the workers and firing upon the unarmed harmless strikers and asks Government to desist from such violence to the long oppressed workers who are asserting themselves against a ruthless management.

This Union further resents the arrest of the strike leaders without any reasonable grounds whatsoever."

MG. DIRECTOR CONVICTED

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE PROVED

GETS 2 YEARS' R. I. AND FINED RS. 1,000

Padamsey Narsibhoy (47), Managing Director of Messrs. The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (in liquidation). was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or, in default, six months' further rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

The accused was Managing Director in 1922 when the Company had a fixed deposit of Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs in the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., on five receipts. Of the amount which was divided into five parts of Rs. 50,000 each, one fell due on July 6 1922, and the rest on July 10, 1922. However, they were not paid by the Bank till 9th August, 1922 On the back of the receipts there appeared two signatures of the accused, one signed "for and on behalf of the Company" signifying the discharge of the receipts, and the second signature signifying the receipt of the amount by the accused. The accused admitted the payment of these sums, but his case was that it was a part of the loan of Rs. 2,60,000 granted to him by the Company under a resolution passed on 26th September, 1922. The evidence of the Auditors showed that from 1st January, 1922, up to the time the Company went into liquidation no books of accounts were kept except a rough cash book which was also written up to August 28, 1923. There was a note made by the cashier that it was not written as the cheque books from that date were with the Managing Director. From the evidence, it appeared, that other Directors about that time were mere "mummies" and friends of the accused. Some of them did not know English and only two of the Directors were present at the meeting at which the alleged resolution was passed granting him a loan of Rs. 2,60,000. His Worship held that the resolution was after-insertion and that the accused was guilty of embezzlement. Considering his age and the fact that he was in police custody for a long time, His Worship sentenced him as above.

"HOW TO END MILL STRIKE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There is every probability of the mill-strike being brought to an end within a fortnight or by the 10th of August 1928, if the mill-owners will approve of a compromising suggestion, at an early date. In this connection, there will be a special general meeting in the corporation Hall on Saturday at 3 p.m. (St. time.) the 4th August 1928, under the auspices of the "Non-official ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute", when Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkerny the chief organising secretary of the Institute, will submit the "Compromising Scheme" with full details, pertaining to the "Textile Workers' Famiy Relief Fund", as well as to the "Mil-hands' Relief Society. A reference will also be made to my letter dated 9th January 1920, Pages 7 and 8 in the "Bombay Chronicle" about my own suggestions for reducing working hours from 12to 10 and other progressive schemes, for ending the MillStrike, then. Mr. Framji Bilia, L.C.E., has consented to preside.

Yours, etc.

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

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THE CURSE OF A FOREIGN MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

(Continued from page 6).

country, cannot be easily brushed aside.

As far back as 1924, Nawab Masud Jung had given pointed expression to the same view before the Bombay University Reform Committee, but, unfortunately, hardly any notice was taken of the suggestions, cogently put forward by him. It was that impelling conviction, which had hastened the birth of the Osmania University at Hyderabad, the only seat of learning in India, which has, by adopting vernacular, as the medium of instruction in the University classes, inaugurated an experiment unique in the educational annals of this country.

THE GREATEST EVIL.

Apart from the baneful effect of the present system of education, which is neither Western nor Eastern, and which leads to produce a hybrid sort of humanity, stranger to all that is best in the East as well as in the West, the infliction of a foreign medium not only fails, in many cases, to impart instruction in Western arts and Sciences, but also involves heartless waste of time and energy, absolutely intolerable under modern conditions of life. Half the time that a boy takes to graduate is spent in mastering the eccentricities of a tongue, which owing to its erratic grammar and exclusiv eidiom, has inspite of political domination of English speaking races, failed to become an international language, or, even, the lingua franca of Europe. After an indefatigable effort, extending over more than half a century, our schools and colleges have produced only a few dozen Indians, who have successfully tamed this "British Shrew." Is not the number of her jilted suitors as numerous as the sands of the sea? If, after sapping all their energies in burning mid-night oil and unlearning their own mother-tongue, some of our graduates learn to accent English words in a manner which rarely fails to cause a titter amongst Englishmen and acquire an uncanny facility in writing a language, which is contemptuously termed as the "Babu English" by their own "Gurus," there must be something more rotten in the present state of our education than ever was the case in the State of Denmark. An average Indian graduate is, however, it must be admitted, more conversant with the rudiments of English than an average Englishman, who has spent 25 years in India, is with those of Hindustan. Under these circumstances, under the curse of a foreign medium, which pursues an Indian student from the start of his educational career to its finish, is it possible to evolve a fruitful system of education in this country? Is it possible to conceive of German as the medium of instruction in England or English as the language of Russian Schools?

There is hardly any doubt that "among the many evils of foreign rule this blighting imposition of foreign medium upon the youth of the country will be counted as one of the greatest," but in the toss and tumble of politics we forget to take stock of the grim fact that a satisfactory solution of this problem of education is the only secure foundation of Swaraj.

SEND SEPARATION

(Continued from page 6).

sal of the separation of Sind, if it has any logic in it and if it is desirous of not appearing before the world as anti-Muslim.

The movement for the distribution of provinces on a linguistic basis has gone so far ahead that it is impossible to-day to oppose it on any ground whatever. Behar was the first to have raised that cry and in 1913 it succeeded in separating from Bengal. Now a province like Behar that had itself demanded separation and at length succeeded in having it, cannot oppose Sind's demand. Similarly Karnatak, Berar, Orissa, Malabar, C. P. Hindi and Maharashtra shall have to support Sind's separation if they are serious about their own separation. Under these circumstances I am not at all able to understand the *raison detre* of the Maharashtra's opposition to Sind separation. Are the Hindus alone allowed and privileged to demand such separation or are only provinces with a Hindu majority entitled to separation, are the natural questions which any Muslim and lover of justice will address the Mahasabha. Does the Mahasabha mean to tell me that in its considered opinion the Hindus alone have political rights in India and the Muslims have eternally to remain under its domination? There is no reason in the Mahasabha's opposition. I could understand the Mahasabha's opposition if it were to tell all provinces that they shall have to remain in eternal subjection to their present masters As it is the Mahasabha dares not oppose the claim of Karnatakese, Berarese, Uriyas, Malabarese and others to autonomy. And if it cannot oppose the claims to separation of these Hindu Provinces, how can it oppose the separation of Sind, which has a Muslim majority? I am quite sure that if the Hindu population in Sind were in a majority and the Muslims a minority, the Sind Hindus and the Mahasabha would never have raised their voice against separation. I have yet to know one single individual who has the courage to say that the demand for separation is unjust and unreasonable. It is undeniable that the Province as a whole will materially and morally progress if released from the bondage to Bombay.

BOMBAY'S STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.

It is now an open secret that the Hindu politicians of Sind had demanded separation some ten years ago. From the years 1913-1919, the Hindu politicians had carried on a vigorous agitation in favour of separation. At that time our Muslim brothers were opposed to it. The first and most important reason for separation advanced then and now is that Sind is treated as a step-mother by Bombay. We are cut away from Bombay by a five hundred miles' sea on one side and seven hundred miles' desert on the other. The Government at Bombay pays no attention to this far off province. Our grievances can never reach Bombay and even when they reach Bombay, it has no time and inclination to attend to and redress them. In the Bombay Council hardly an hour or two is devoted to Sind affairs. The problems of Sind are entirely different from those of the other divisions of the Bombay Presidency. It is difficult for us to interest the members of the Presidency in our questions. They cannot understand them. There has never been any connection between Sind and Bombay. We are entirely different from the people of Bombay and only our people can understand our people and their needs.

Our next important grievance against Bombay has been that she has suppressed the growth of Karachi, which by nature is the first port of Western India and we are quite sure that Bombay will never allow Karachi to take her proper place as long as Sind is under it. Karachi is not only the first port of India, but it is the queen of the East. It is nearest to Europe, Western Asia and Northern India. The commercial growth of Karachi into the first port of India and Asia is put down by Bombay and we are chafing again it. With Karachi developed into the first port of India and Asia, Sind could become one of the most important industrial provinces of India. Our province is rich in raw material of every kind and its artisans and craftsmen were well known for their arts and crafts and workmanships. Our connection with Bombay has resulted in an utter destruction of all our industries. The Bombay connection has imperilled our industrial future. The full development of our commerce and industries requires constitution of Sind into a separate province.

Even our agricultural problems are wholly different from those of Bombay. Our agriculture has greatly suffered on account of connection with Bombay. We have no monsoons. Our agriculture depends upon irrigation. And the Bombay Government has done very little in this direction. A vigilant, energetic and sympathetic Governnent can convert this province into a veritable garden. But to-day it is a desert. Nature has bestowed all its blessings upon us, but human agency is wanting to fully exploit them.

EDUCATION STARVED.

In education ours is the most backward province in the Bombay Presidency. There is not a single Government college in Sind. For years together our youngmen had to travel to Bombay to appear for the Matriculation examination. It is only by our own heroic sacrifices that we have established a few educational institutions. What has the Bombay Government done for us? An agricultural and irrigational province and yet the Government has not started any agricultural and engineering colleges in Sind. It is only recently that the people have started an engineering college at Karachi. We demand to be separated from Bombay so that we might spread the light of knowledge among our countrymen.

Sind is eminently a rural province. Yet it has no provincial roads. The condition of our roads reminds one of the days of grandfather Adam. Communications are in a hopeless state. We have still to travel by bullock carts and on camel back. Sind has not yet been modernised. It is still living in medieval times. Can a province with hopeless communications materially and morally prosper? And can anyone imagine Bombay will ever get leisure and impetus to devote its attention to the material and moral progress and prosperity of Sind? For all these reasons, the demand for Sind separation is just and reasonable and I should expect Hindus to concede it. In it lies the solution of Sind. With it is indissolubly connected the attainment of Hindu-Muslim unity so essential for national solidarity and freedom. Does India want freedom bondage? If the former, then let immediately accept the Muslim demand Sind separation which was also demand some ten years ago.

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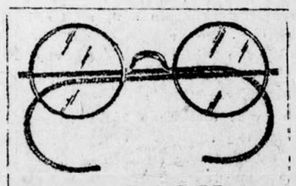

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LANDLORDS' CASE.

AGAINST EXTENSION OF RENT ACT

II*

Mr. C. M. Desai writes:—

With a view to obtain housing accommodation the Government of Bombay started the Development Department with its huge scheme to build 219 chawls at various places. These chawls have been built and have been offered at the rents which are within the paying capacity of the labouring and middle class people. These chawls have been vacant for a large number of years and it is now stated that these Chawls are dungeon like. Fancy the argument. When there was dearth of housing accommodation it was said that we had no accommodation; when these Chawls have been actually built, it is said that these chawls are dungeon like. Surely, it was the duty of the Members working on behalf of the tenants to agitate as strongly as possible before these Chawls were built and to point out to the Government that these Chawls were of a description which would not meet with the requirements, of the inhabiting people. The Members did not do anything of the kind and now they say that these chawls are unhabitable, because, they are dungeon-like. I believe that there is no strength in this argument, as huge sums of money were spent in building these chawls. Is it the intention of these people to suggest that these Chawls should be allowed to crumble down in the course of time and that no use should be made of them? Is it the intention of these people to suggest that the Government should undergo a loss by way of vacancies and sinking fund to the tune of twenty lakhs of rupees from year to year? Those who advance this plea that the present tenements in the Development Department could not be occupied, should consider these questions calmly, quietly and should find an answer to these to get out of the present impasse in which the Government at present is placed.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT CHAWLS AND ALTERATION.

The Chawls in the Development Department are not as black as they have been painted. Very lately the Development Department have been giving very tempting conveniences. Certain alterations have been carried in Chawls at Naigam. Their plinth is sufficiently high; each room is 19ft. x 16ft. and in some of them fixed shutters and cement have been removed and are replaced by glass windows; each room is provided with a tap and there are inter-communicating doors to establish communication between two rooms to five rooms. These Chawls have been offered at five to seven rupees per room so that even not only Labourer who uses a single room tenement can use them but also the middle class using any number of rooms from 2 to 5 may make use of them.

One of the regrettable features of the present extension of the Rent Act is that those who work on behalf of the Tenants merely think that the termination of the term of the Rent Act is a season for carrying on agitation, so as to be before the eye of the tenants who have the franchise. One could have understood that those who throw in their lot with and on behalf of the tenants simultaneously carry on an agitation for the multiplication of housing accommodation. It is not my desire that I should attack certain persons who carry on agitation for the continuance of the Rent Act, but let me ask those who now pose as the champions and advocates of the tenants class, what practical suggestions they have made to Government authorities for a programme for building housing accommodation. Let me ask them also whether they have induced private individuals for building houses for the middle and the poor classes. In England during the time the Rent Act has been in force, the Minister of Health has got built one million houses from the day of the Armistice upto the present time, a fact which should remind our advocates for the cause of the tenants that mere carrying on an agitation for the extension of the Rent Act—it may be to earn cheap popularity—is not enough. If they want really to do good to the tenants' cause, they should not satisfy themselves with merely being 'arm-chair' advocates and champions of the tenants' cause. It has been oft repeated that as the Rent Act is in force in England and in Calcutta, it should also be extended further in Bombay. Those who advance this plea little know that the extension or otherwise of the Rent Act depends upon the local conditions, among which the dearth of housing accommodation is of primary consideration. When there are 10,000 tenements vacant in the Development Department and a lot of such in private buildings and other public bodies, it is ridiculous to suggest that the extension of the Rent Act is necessary. Had there been a real dearth of accommodation as there was during the days of War these chawls would have been quite fully occupied. The very fact that they lie vacant clearly shows that there is accommodation over and above the needs of the people and now it is not a question of dearth of rooms but of a choice between good and bad rooms. Further if one went round

*The first article appeared on 30th instant.

CLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

On the night of the 17th July four persons, who had come from Jaipur, wanted to proceed to Calcutta from Delhi. They had tickets for Howrah. When they arrived at the Delhi Station, an unknown person approached them and asked them to show their tickets. They were duly shown to him. He, however, returned three tickets but very dextrously exchanged one for another which was for Shahdara, a place three miles from Delhi. One railway constable, Umrao Ali was witnessing all this and therefore he at once rushed to the place and took the man under custody. It is said that he had several other tickets for different places in his pockets.—("Tej.")

Khwaja Hasan Nizami has expressed his opinion to the effect that it is against the religious traditions of the Musalmans to place limitations on the supply of water. According to Islam water is a free gift of God to mankind unless it is somebody's property. He urges that the question of fixing meters to the pipes, as suggested by the Delhi Municipality should not be made communal.—("Tej.")

In the course of an interview granted by Lala Dunichand to a representative of "Bande Mataram," the Lala first condemned Raja Narendranath's memorandum and then said: It is a matter of shame that at a time when all other countries have outrun India in the race of progress there are persons in the Hindu community who do not learn anything from the example of other countries and are still prepared to keep 30 crores of Indians under the tutelage of two lakhs of Britishers.

The sudden death, after a very brief illness, of Mr. Barkat Ali "Khasta," Vice-President of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Amritsar, will be deplored all over the country. The deceased was one of those few Indians who had fixed the freedom of their country as the only goal in life. He was a true lover of India and was always in the forefront of any and every movement that aimed at freeing the country from slavery. During the N.-C.-O. movement he was prominent as the Sardar of a section of the Nationalist volunteers. In his death the Punjab Congress Committee has lost a zealous worker and it will be very difficult to fill his place.—("Bande Mataram)".

We have always differed from the Maharaja of Bharatpur so far as his patronage of the singing-girls and his extravagance are concerned. But we cannot tolerate that he should be reduced to starvation simply because he is not on good terms with Mr. Mackenzie. The latest report sent to us by our representative at Simla goes to show that the Maharaja has not been paid a single pie from the State treasury as yet. The Maharaja has been in straitened circumstances since February last, and has been reduced to extreme poverty.. He is taking loans of a rupee or two from his friends and is thus living in a miserable way. Government had promised Rs. 3 lakhs to the Maharaja at the time of assuming the reins of Government, and it was their duty to pay the same regularly. But it appears that Government are deliberately reducing him to this plight. The friends of the Maharaja should invite the attention of Government to this injustice and failing this should make inquiries from the Secretary of State for India.—("Riyasat").

The Turkish papers are of opinion that the return of Venezelos to politics will not have a good effect on the relations between Turkey and Greece.—("Hamdard.")

According to the last census the Jews in Palestine number 1,59,000. The number of emigrants during the last year is 2813, which is much less than that of the year 1921. It is said that its direct cause is the general economic situation.—("Hamdard").

The "Pioneer" understands that Miyan Sir Muhammad Shafi will be appointed on the Privy Council in place of Lord Sinha This is the reward of the Miyan Sahib's old services. May he not refuse to accept this present! In fact he will be bringing India under his obligation if he will accept it, for thereby the country will be relieved of his 'blessings.' He has already divided the country by sowing the seeds of differences amongst the Musalmans. His last act in this connection was the division of the Muslim League. We are thankful to God that now his activities will be brought to an end. The news is certainly gratifying. Let us see whether any other son of the soil of the Punjab comes forward to take this place vacated by him.—("Hamdard.")

Bombay in days of War one hardly ever came across a board "To Let" but if one went on the same round now one would find hundreds of such boards at every alternate house. What does this show? Dearth or superfluity of accommodation? Is it fair therefore to ask for extending the Act simply because the tenants clamour for it? It is in their interest to do so and it will always be so apart from real facts and figures. It is for Government, therefore, who launched this unfair legislation at a time when there was alleged to be need for it to see with an impartial eye if the present state of affairs, not of the world and of other cities, but of Bombay and Bombay proper justifies the extension of the Act any further and if

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 1 1928

REVIVING THE DEAD

WONDER SCENES AT DEMONSTRATION

SIR. J. C. BOSE'S MARVELS

The following is a vivid account of the marvels witnessed by the correspondent of the "Daily Express" who was present at the special demonstration given by Sir J. C. Bose before the leading medical and scientific men of the Vienna University:—

I have just witnessed two remarkable cases of electrocution in which death was all but instantaneous, one case of deliberate poisoning with syanide of potassium in which death occurred within ten minutes, one case of poisoning and subsequent neutralisation of the poison by an antidote in time to save the victim's life, and one case of revival of the dead.

THE VICTIMS.

The executioner and rescuer was Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, the great Indian botanist, and his victims were a couple of tomato plants and a cosmos plant.

The experiments were made at a private demonstration of Sir Jagadis' latest discoveries, and the leading medical and scientific men of Vienna were present.

"What would you like most to see?" Sir Jagadis asked. It was no use making a selection among the string of miracles which he offered to perform, so the scientist was asked if he could put into one sentence the gist of his new discoveries.

"Certainly," he replied. "What I have discovered is this—that the old dividing line drawn between the animal and the vegetable kingdom is largely meaningless, that the plant is but a stationary animal, and the animal but a moving plant."

Sir Jagadis took a small sprig of the cosmos plant and placed it in one of his instruments of extraordinary sensibility and accuracy. The "neck" of the plant was held in a vice, while at one point a feather-light rod of extraordinary sensibility was placed against the stem.

An arrangement of minute mirrors, sensitive springs, and a tiny but powerful microscopic projector enabled the slightest movement of the sensitive plant to be shown in the movement of a shadow thrown on the wall.

TWITCHING PLANT.

Now Sir Jagadis passed a feeble current of electricity throught the plant, and simultaneously through one of the Vienna scientists, a world-famous ear specialist, who was in the same circuit. The human being felt nothing, but we all saw the shadow flicker and dance as the plant twitched at the shock.

"Now," he said, "I am going to electrocute this plant."

He passed five or six powerful shocks into the unhappy plant. The "shadow" on the wall jumped and writhed in the death agony, which lasted, perhaps, for three seconds—then lay still. The current was applied again. The victim was not quiet dead—it gave one shuddering twitch, but that was all.

Repeated applications of current now failed to produce the slightest response in the electrocuted body. Now this was a miracle—not merely in the eyes of the layman, but in those of the foremost scientists of this great scientific city, and they said so, pressing round the Indian botanist to shake his hand in their unbounded enthusiasm.

RESCUER.

The Plant-Man now took on the more humane role of rescuer of the dying.

Sir Jagadis' Indian assistant let fall perhaps a dozen drops of a weak solution of camphor. In a few seconds came the response. In distinct, pulsating beats, as regular as clockwork, the recording shadow began to move to the left as the "veins" expanded under the pumping action propelling the sap. The heart had been set going again. In five minutes it needed no recording appliance to show what had taken place.

The dropping plant had raised its head, its leaves were raised from the almost horizontal to the vertical.

Hardly was the work of mercy complete, when the great scientist destroyed—for our benefit—the life which he had saved. A few drops of cyanide of potassium applied to the minute sponge on which the stem rested, and the action of the heart had stopped. The leaves drooped as we watched them against a white background—the tomato plant was dead.

HEART REVIVED.

Sir Jagadis watched his "patient" as a physician employing a deadly drug in an emergency watches his. "Stop, stop," he cried to the assitant. "Quick now—the antidote." Twenty drops of the life-saving fluid, and the nerves ceased to contract. For a minute there was stillness. Then, slowly, stiffly at first, as the life comes back to a half-drowned man under artificial respiration, then regularly, perfectly rhythmically, the heart-beats resumed.

The work of the great scientist is not merely of an empirical nature. By working on the plant, new theories of medicine have been evolved, new medicinal plants discovered, the extracts from which have extraordinary potency in reviving a failing heart.

FROG BROUGHT TO LIFE.

One of these Sir Jagadis has christened "amra". He showed us a frog, apperently dead, whose heart had ceased to beat for more than two hours. The body of the frog was opened, and its heart attached to part of a new elaborate apparatus, one of Sir Jagadis' latest inventions, called the "resonant cardiograph."

A few drops of amra were allowed to fall upon the heart, and the greatest feat of the evening was in progress. The heart of the dead animal returned to life, rose and fell rhythmically before our eyes, lifting and lowering a quarter of an inch at each beat a lever which, on a smoked slide, recorded a precise graph of the heart's action.

UNIVERSITY ON WHEELS

NATURE'S LABORATORY AS COLLEGE

The idea of absorbing learning on a floating university has become familiar, but the University of Wyoming claims to have established the first "university on wheels."

Motor caravans have carried students of the University of Wyoming and Columbia University for several seasons now to a novel school for studying the natural sciences in the laboratory of nature.

A camp is located in the Medicine Bow National Forest, site of many scenes made famous in Wister's "The Virginian," at an altitude of 9000 feet. From their cars transport the students in weekly expeditions to the "classrooms"—rocky deserts, alpine meodows, and primeval forests, often two or three hundred miles from the camp.

Modeled after a hunting lodge, the camp is used during the week-ends for writing up notes of the expeditions made during the week.

The whole plan is much the same as that of Prof. Louis Agassiz, when he established a school of practical natural science on an island in Buzzard's Bay in Massachusetts. He reasoned that the place to study botany, zoology and the natural sciences was not in the classroom, but in the out-of-doors, where the student could identify the actual objects, and that until he could do so the subject was not of much vallue to him.

Isolated as they are from civilization, the students in the Wyoming school live a rigorous outdoor life. There is nothing to detract from serious study. While in camp or on an expedition they sleep in tepees and eat in typical round-up style. Their day begins at 5 o'clock. The hour before the evening meal is customaricy used by an instructor in discussion of the results of the group's findings, and a social hour around the camp fire follows dinner.

Unusual opportunity to study geology and zoology is offered in the region traversed. It is possible to see strata upturned here that correspond to the appearance of the earth's crust to a depth of about 50,000 feet.

Every geological period is declared to be represented, and ancient sea invasions have deposited sediments that now tell their legends in fossils. Much light has been thrown on the age of the earth by studying the layers of rock so conveniently displayed. The Medicine Bow forest is the habitate of much wild life and is a splendid location also for studying zoology and botany.

At the end of the sessions special trips are made to the Grand Canyon of Arizona and to Yellowstone Park.

MAHARANEE IN FRENCH VILLA

NANCY MILLER STUDIES HINDU PHILOSOPHY

There is no doubt that Nancy Miller, the American girl, who after conversion to Hinduism became the wife of the Maharajah Tukojirao Holkar, is happy in her marriage.

I saw her to-day with the Maharajah at their Chateau d'Hanncmont, near St. Germain-en-Laye (writes a correspond. ent in the "Evening Standard" on June 20.)

She was dressed in pale mauve, and playing with a beautiful collie outside the gates of the chateau. She looked a picturesque figure. When she saw that the Maharajah received me she approached with a welcome smile and shook hands.

She and her husband take their life very seriously. They live in their French villa simply and quietly. The tall trees, the flower garden, the summer houses, all give an impression of the East, of their home in India.

FRIENDLY INDIAN PRINCES.

On the table there is a large photo of the present Maharajah of Indore on one side and a signed photo of the Prince of Wales, dated 1922 when the Prince had visited Indore as the guest of the Maharajah.

Two Viceroys, Lord Hardinge and Chelmsford, are on the mantel shelf—there is no photograph of Lord Reading, under whose regime the Maharajah had to abdicate.

As we entered the hall Max, a large Alastian, had to be introduced to me by the Maharanee before I could get safely acquainted with him.

Just then came the word that the Maharajah, and the Maharanee of Baroda were calling. The American girl has been welcomed by the other Princes on the same footing as the Maharajah.

So many stories have been told about the lavish expenditure of the Maharajah and the Maharanee and their inordinate fineries that I feel that these should be contradicted in justice to them.

STUDENT MAHARANEE.

Nancy Miller spends a great deal of her time in studying Hindu literature and philosophy. She accompanies her husband on the walks he takes in the mornings.

When I remembered the large retinue that accompanied the Maharajah as a ruler of Indore I wondered how he could manage with so small a staff.

But such are the changes of fickle fortune. Instead of the beautiful Lalbag palace, where the guest house is about six times as large as the villa, the Maharajah has to content himself with a summer residence in France as his home.

But that they are happy and contented can be seen by anybody who visits them. They look forward to going to India as soon as circumstances permit. At present they have made no plans for leaving France.

Tukojirao longs to go back to his Motherland and work for the people he loved.

Tukojirao is proud of the prestige of his family. "Subhedar" Malhar Rao Holkar, the founder of the Indore State, won his laurels by his military feats. Tukojirao naturally felt it to be a degradation to submit to a public inquiry into his conduct. Rather than undergo that he preferred to abdicate.

He feels intensely the judgment passed by the world against him. He spoke, however, of the real affection with which the Maharanee, the American girl formerly known as Nancy Miller, had been received.

"You know how orthodox are our caste communities," he said "but the way in which they accepted her was something unbelieveable."

There is a great deal to be done to help Indian womanhood. Looking at this American girl, married to an Indian of great standing, I was reminded of another Indian Brahmin girl married to an Englishman, Mrs. Rukmini Arundale. She is leading a great social movement directed to help Indian women.

I feel that Maharanee Sharmishtha, as Nancy Miller is now called, wil be a vital force in raising Indian womanhood to its rightful place.

MAN WITH LARGEST NAME

AMERICAN'S DISCOVERY IN INDIA

Returing here on the steamship "Ile de France" after two years in Tibet, India and the Balkans, Col. E. Alexander Powell, author and explorer, announced that he believes he has discovered the man with one of the longest names and list of titles.

This personage, he said, is the Prime Minister of the remote, independent kingdom of Nepal, which is between Tibet and India, in the Himalayas. The gentleman is addressed: His Excellency Maharajah Chandra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Honorary General in the British Army, Honorary Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Gurkhas, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, Thong-Linn-Primma-Kohang-Wang-Syan, Prime Minister of Nepal and Marshal and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

"The Prime Minister has so many additional and lesser titles that it takes a strong man two days and nights to recite them all, Mr. Powell declared.

Nepal was one of the countries crossed by Colonel Powell in an automobile tour from the AEgean Sea to the arctic circle.

"We found that, to all intents and purposes, Nepal is a forbidden country," he said. "Its rulers rarely grant permission to foreigners to enter the country further than the outlying borders. We entered the interior over the only means of ingress, an incredibly steep and rought mountain trail that crosses the outer barrier of the Himalayas by a pass that extends 10,000 feet above sea level. Leaving the automobile behind, the journey was made partly on elephanas, partly on sure footed Tibetan ponies, partly in 'daudies'—wooden boxes borne on the shoulders of coolies—and partly on foot.

"On the trail we passed two American motorcars being taken into the interior for the King. Three hundred coolies were working in relays of 100 each. The wheels of both cars had been taken off and the chassis and bodies of the automobiles slung from long bamboo poles and carried on the coolies' shoulders.

"An extraordinary feature of the Prime Minister's palace is its imposing white marble staircase leading to the state apartments. The stairway is lined on both sides with examples of American mechanical ingenuity, such as cash registers automatic scales, chewing gum machines and numerous other nickel-in-the slot devices. These machines were not to be operated. They were placed there because they constitute the Nepalese idea of interior decoration, and were used as we use statues and potted plants.

"The session of the Chamber of Princes at New Delhi, last spring was the occasion for a display of motorcars which would make the New York and Chicago motor shows seem cheap and shoddy by comparison. The most expensive makes of cars were represented. There were several gold-plated cars and any number of silver-plated ones; others were painted turquoise blue, royal purple, vermilion and gold. One had a searchlight as large as a battleship's mounted on the roof. another had mounted on the running board aminiature pipe organ on which an attendant played the royal march of the maharajah who owned it."

WATER AS AID TO BEAUTY

REMOVER OF WRINKLES

How many people are responsible for simple sins against beauty! One of the most important is the failure to drink sufficient water. Most people do not realise the value of water. They drink coffee, and all forms of alcohol, but the simple beverage of nature goes untouched.

The human system requires and a half to five pints of fluid per day. When such a fact is stated most people raise their hands in holy horror. This is nevertheless true. It is not possible for any skin to be beautiful unless the system is in good working order. Towards such an attainment water helps by flushing the internal organs. Further, it helps the action of the skin through the excretion of perspiration, particularly in hot weather. The pores of the skin throw off many deleterious products which are harmful to the system. Relieved of its impurities in this way bright eyes and a clear complexion are the result.

This can be achieved by drinking water in large quantities. There is a belief that water makes one fat. But it is really a fairy tale. Water should be drunk between meals. There is, then, no chance of losing fashion's slim outline. For those who delight in flavours, lemon and orange can be added to the water. They assist its efficacy as blood purifiers.

Water is a great remover of wrinkles. A dried-up skin can be made to look fresher if its possessor will drink just a few glasses daily. All the tissues require water to help them to maintain a healthy balance in the organism. Without it they may become starved, shrivelled, and unable to perform their duties satisfactorily.

Water is not only an internal aid towards the hygiene of the skin. Through the bath its value is further increased. The pores of the skin need cleansing daily owing to the impurities that pass through them. When any of them are blocked unsightly spots and pimples may appear.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

PROLONGED STRIKES

WHY ARE SHAREHOLDERS SILENT?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—Shriyut Jamnadas Mehta in his lecture before the Jamshedpur workmen is reported to have said that the real owners of an Indian concern like one of Tatas are not the Agents nor the shareholders but the workmen. I think this is simply absurd. Big industrial concerns are only possible if there is behind it big capital and capable workmen. Each can't do without the other. Shareholders are owners of the concern in proportion to their holdings, workmen are the backbone and agents merely the shareholders' representative. Shareholders look only at the concern on dividend basis and at the time of the annual report and hence forget they have a right of ownership in the concern. If they are not the owners as is alleged they ought not to lose a pie if a company is wound u pand must not be held liable for the outstanding calls for liquidation. They do it with tears in their eyes, because they are hold responsible as partners in a concern. And to-day their authority and status are nil. There is no union to assert the same. In the great fight between the agents and the workmen no body cares where they stand. They are never consulted and yet they are losers. And shareholders are not always bg capitalists. They mostly belong to the middle class. Whatever they have earned and laid aside is obtained by them by strenuous effort and hard labour. To them the concerns are channels of investment. Big capitals cannot be always raised indivdually and so they indirecetly help to thrive an industry which supports these workmen. That they do not get the lion's share as may be supposed can be rectified by looking into the yearly intercat columns of the various companies in "Capital" or "Commerce". There are widows and others who do not get enough out of this to feed themselves and cannot spare sufficiently tto milk their children. We have never contemplated to start Mayor's Fund to support them. In annual meetings their proposals are mostly cries in wilderness due to the hydraheaded articles of a company's memorandum. We wish Shriyut Jamnadasbhai to accompany us in these meetings. Their opposition if at all raised, is about the agents' commission or bonus to staff. They never talk of decrease in wages though they are fully aware that the prices of daily necessities have gone down.

Turning to the Mill Strike and its causes, it is the Tariff Board which has suggested certain improvements to save the industry from ruin on account of foreign competition. The exchange of 1s 6d is at the bottom of the whole mischief and we are all working on a wrong track and hampering the progress of our industry. We are fighting against each other at the cost of our industry and India's prosperity.

The wonder is that those who roared loudly about the vagaries of the Stock Exchange do not move an inch to formulate some plan nor ask Government to intervene. An Arbitration Board may be formed to put an end to this prolonged strike and expose the vagaries of either side. A way to permament cure for such struggles must be formulated. I think the losses due to these strikes affect the whole of India. They do not stand to comparision with the vagaries of the stock exchange.

Shall our elected representatives move in the Council to end this miserable state of affairs, save our workmen from starvation and our industry from ruin Yours, etc.,

RAJENDRA SOMNARAYAU.

Bombay, dated July 28.

CHANGE IN OFFICE HOURS.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—More than nine months have elapsed since the Government Central Press which was formerly situated at the Kennedy Sea Face was shifted to the new permanent premises in the Charni Road Gardens. Some City Fathers had strongly protested that this new building should not be erected in the Charni Road Gardens—the only place in Bombay for recreation. But the Press is at last erected inspite of this agitation. The employees of the Press had, however, no interest in the agitation in the outside world; their interests chiefly lay in the change in office hours. The grievance of the inconvenience in time is a long standing one. The clerical section, I understand, had entertained great hopes that there will be some tangible improvement in time when the Press will be removed in a permanent building. But their hopes are far from being realised. Almost all Government Offices (with a few exceptions) have fixed the time from 11 to 5-30 (with an half hour's tiffin time in the interval on ordinary days and 11 to 2 on Saturdays. But the time of the Central Press for clerical section is 10-30 to 6 (with one hour's tiffin time) on ordinary days and 10-30 to 4-30 (with one hour's tiffin time) on Saturdays. It is not understood why consistency in time is not observed in all Government Offices. In fact one hour's tiffin time is considered needless from the clerical standpoint as no one is in a habit of coming with an empty belly to work in the office. Half an hour's tiffin time is quite sufficient for sipping tea etc. The gravity of the grievance is centered round the Saturday's time which is hopelessly inconvenient to the great misfortune of the Central Press clerks. On Saturday when the clerks in other offices might be comfortably discussing with their wives their plans for going out to Cinema or for evening stroll the poor clerks in the Central Press have uncomfortably to work and thus sacrifice the facilities which the clerks in the sister-offices enjoy.

It is often times argued that the Press has to cope with heavy work which is essentially of a technical nature and the work of the Press cannot be compared with the work in other Government Offices. There is truth in the above argument. But the real solution of the above difficulty does not lie in asking the clerks to sit late hours in the evening and to come early in the morning but the solution lies in increasing the strength of the clerical staff.

Let us hope that these legitimate grievances of the Central Press clerks will be sympathetically considered by the superiors.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. G.

Bombay,
July 27-7-28.

AN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Everybody who is interested in abolishing the so-called untouchable caste will be glad to hear that the so-called untouchables were at last allowed to enter at the local temple at Wardha. In doing that the people of the town had shown a spirited stand against some of the orthodox fanatics and for their courageous stand they deserve to be congratulated by the people of other cities and towns.

The credit should be also given to the trustees of the temple, who practised true religion by their action. Is it not the duty of the trustees and managers of other temples to follow their example? By so doing some sort of social service which is so very fundamental to-day will be to their credit. I feel sure that they will respond to your call of 25th ultimo. Yours, etc.,

PANDHARINATH R. KANVINDAY

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